

THE LATE BISHOP OLUWOLE.

Veteran African Churchman's Passing.

We record with deep regret the death, announced by cable from Lagos, of Dr. Isaac Oluwole, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Lagos. Bishop Oluwole was a pioneer of Christianity in Nigeria and one of the senior Bishops of the Church of England. He had just retired from the position of Assistant Bishop of Lagos, which he had held for thirty-nine years, having been consecrated, with two other Africans, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on June 29, 1893. *London Wall*

The exact date of his birth is unknown, but his active service for the Church began in November, 1871, when he was appointed a tutor at the C.M.S. Training College at Lagos. Five years later he went to Sierra Leone to study at Fourah Bay College, which had just become affiliated to the University of Durham, and was one of the first three Africans to gain the B.A. degree. In 1879 he became headmaster of the Lagos Grammar School, a post he held till his consecration as Bishop.

A man of unassuming and lovable character, he will be sorely missed by his fellow-countrymen and all who had the privilege of working with him. The vacant position of Assistant Bishop of Lagos has been accepted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop A. W. Howells, of the Diocese of the Niger.

Mobile Whites Pay Tribute at Funeral of Leonard Petties

Mobile, Ala.—The recent death of Leonard Petties, for 44 years sexton at the Government Street Presbyterian Church, brought an unusual tribute from officers and members of that fashionable congregation. By their special request the funeral services were held from that church, and Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, a former pastor, now serving a church in New Orleans, came to this city for the express purpose of delivering the eulogy.

The church was crowded to its doors by both white and colored, the latter being accorded every courtesy by the ushers.

The flower laden casket was rolled down the aisle by G. W. Allen of the Johnson-Allen Undertaking Co., headed by Dr. Warner Dubose, pastor of the church; Dr. Ogden and Dr. J. R. Mallard, pastor of the colored Presbyterian Church of which Mr. Petties was a member.

Dr. Dubose officiated, and Judge J. I. Burgett, son of a former pastor, spoke for the church. Dr. Ogden's tribute was beautiful in its sincerity. He said that the gathering was symbolic, "because the two races are together and whatever the problems, they must be worked out in a spirit of love through Christ."

Dr. Mallard spoke for the race, telling of the services rendered by the deceased both to the church and the community.

Franklin Taylor, baritone, soloist in the church choir, sang, accompanied by Mrs. L. L. Havens, church organist, and Miss Josepaul Savage, violinist.

Mr. Petties is survived by the widow, one daughter and a brother.

Tuskegee Trustee Dies Of Stroke Of Paralysis

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Feb. 15.—(Special)—A. J. Wilborn, 72, widely-known negro, a merchant, planter, land owner, and a trustee of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute, died at his home here Sunday following a stroke of paralysis.

Wilborn, who resided in Tuskegee all of his life, ranked as one of the oldest and most prominent negro citizens of Macon County. He was a member and also an official of the Anez Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Masons.

After graduating from the Tuskegee Industrial Institute in 1888, while the late Booker T. Washington was president, Wilborn immediately

established a grocery business in the main section of the city of Tuskegee. For 42 years he conducted this business. He also engaged in farming operations and was the owner of large tracts of land in Macon County. Survivors include his widow and two sons. Funeral will be held from the Institute Chapel at 2 p.m. Tuesday.

A. J. Wilborn Dies At Tuskegee Institute

(By Telegraph to The N. Y. Age)

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Following a stroke of paralysis which entirely incapacitated him, A. J. Wilborn, trustee of Tuskegee Institute, leading merchant and farmer, died at his home here on Saturday evening, February 13. He had been ailing for some time, but the end came suddenly and without warning.

Mr. Wilborn was a member of the first graduating class from the institute, where he had studied shoe-making. After graduation, he opened a shoe repair shop, but soon after went into the grocery business and farming. In both lines he was eminently successful, and was regarded as one of the most successful business men in the state. He was a member and regular attendant at sessions of the National Business League.

He is survived by the widow there having been no children.

WELL KNOWN HIGHLY RESPECTED NEGRO DIES AT HIS HOME HERE

A. J. Wilborn, 72, popular and widely-known Negro, a merchant, planter, land owner, and a trustee of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute, died at his home here Sunday following a stroke of paralysis.

Wilborn, who resided in Tuskegee all of his life, ranked as one of the oldest and most prominent colored citizens of Macon County. His character and reputation was always of the very highest type. He was a member and also an official of the Anez Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Masonic Order.

After graduating from the Tuskegee Industrial Institute in 1888, while the late Booker T. Washington was president, Wilborn immediately established a grocery business in the

main section of the city of Tuskegee. For 42 years, and up until his death, he conducted this business in a successful manner.

He also engaged in farming operations and was the owner of large tracts of land in Macon County. At one stage of his life, Wilborn became well known for his ability as a shoemaker. He learned the art of making shoes while a student at the Institute.

Wilborn, for many years, was a devoted trustee of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, and gave constant thought to its growth and development.

Survivors include his widow and two sons.

Funeral services were conducted in the Institute Chapel at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Interment was made in a local cemetery, with Gover and Carter Undertaking Company in charge.

—B. K. Thomas, Jr.

Birmingham, Ala. News

Tuesday, February 16, 1932

NEGRO MERCHANT DIES

TUSKEGEE.—A. J. Wilborn, 72, widely-known negro, a merchant, planter, land owner, and a trustee of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute, died at his home here Sunday following a stroke of paralysis. Wilborn, who resided in Tuskegee all of his life, ranked as one of the oldest citizens of Macon County. He was a member and also an official of the Anez Methodist Episcopal Church.

PARALYSIS FATAL TO PROMINENT CLUB WOMAN

Reporter

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Mar. 3.—(Special to The Reporter).—Mrs. C. J. Calloway, wife of Prof. C. J. Calloway, head of rural school extension service at Tuskegee Institute, died Sunday morning at 10:35 after a stroke of paralysis which had followed an attack of acute indigestion that had caused her to be removed on Thursday from her home in Tuskegee to the Institute hospital.

Prof. and Mrs. Calloway have long been counted among the most respected and useful citizens of the town of Tuskegee where they built their home and have lived since, shortly after their marriage in 1901. Mrs. Calloway was well known for her frequent visits to the sick and shut-ins,

both white and colored, of great fluffy chrysanthemums from her prize-winning plants upon which she spent much time and care.

Mrs. Calloway was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, 1869. She was a graduate of Knoxville College, coming to Kowaliga Industrial High School at Benson, Alabama, in 1897 as assistant to Prof. Calloway, who was principal at the time.

She had missed but few meetings of these organizations where her good business sense and absolute fairness were always respected.

Although having no children of her own, Mrs. Calloway had been mother to numberless boys and girls struggling to get an education and many families in Macon County are still blessing the unknown friend who supplied them with wood, food and clothing during the winters of 1930 and '31.

She is survived by her husband and his family. Funeral services were held in the Institute Chapel, one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

MRS. C. J. CALLOWAY DIES FROM PARALYTIC STROKE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Mrs. C. J. Calloway, wife of Prof. C. J. Calloway, head of rural school extension service at Tuskegee Institute, died Sunday morning at 10:35 after a stroke of paralysis which had followed hard upon a severe attack of acute indigestion that had caused her to be removed on Thursday from her home in Tuskegee to the John A. Andrews Memorial hospital.

Prof. and Mrs. Calloway have long been counted among the most respected and useful citizens of the town of Tuskegee where they built their home and have lived since shortly after their marriage in 1901. She was well known throughout the town and county as a specialist in a particularly fine strain of prize-winning poultry. She was beloved for her frequent gifts to the sick and shut-ins, both white and colored, of great fluffy chrysanthemums from her prize-winning plants upon which she spent much time and care.

Mrs. Calloway was born in Cleveland, Tenn., 1869, where she attended the grades schools. She entered the college department there in 1896. The next year she came to Kowaliga Industrial high school at Benson, Ala., as assistant to C. J. Calloway, who was principal at the time. Here she taught one year in the academic de-

Mrs. C. J. Calloway Dies

Widow

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—Mrs. C. J. Calloway, wife of Prof. C. J. Calloway, head of rural school extension service at Tuskegee Institute, died Sunday morning at 10:35, after a stroke of paralysis which had followed hard upon a severe attack of acute indigestion that had caused her to be removed on Thursday from her home in Tuskegee to the Institute hospital.

She is survived by her husband and his family. Funeral services were held in the institute chapel on Tuesday.

partment of Tuskegee Institute and one year in a Presbyterian school in Tennessee.

She has served on many important committees of the Tuskegee Woman's club, the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's clubs and the National Association of Colored Women's clubs.

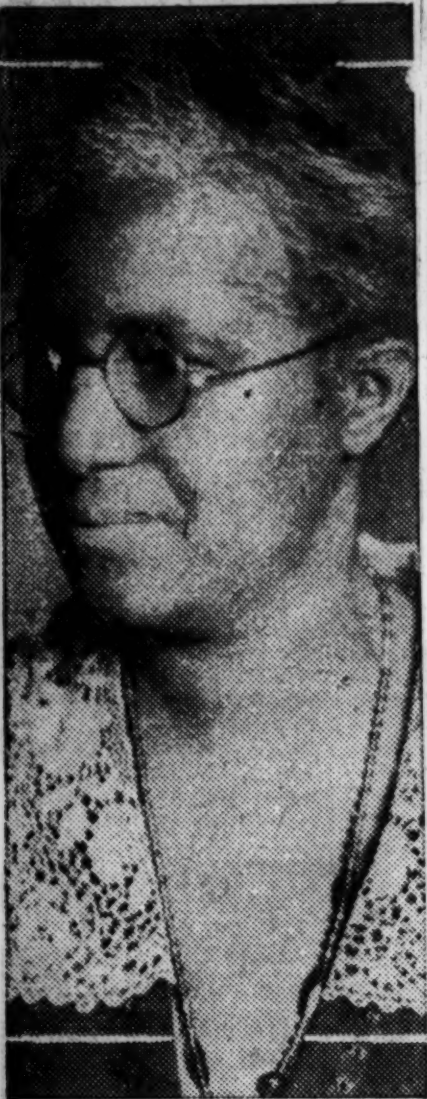
Veteran Employee Dies At Tuskegee Institute

5-14-32

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Mr. N. B. Stephens who for 35 years was an employee of the school printing office, died at his home in Greenwood adjacent to Tuskegee Institute. Funeral services were held at the Greenwood Baptist Church, the Rev. C. W. Kelly officiating.

Mr. Stephens was retired from active duty last June. He was respected and appreciated for his conscientious and loyal service to the Institute, which all of his children had attended, and from which many had graduated. One daughter is a member of the present junior class of the college department.

EXPERT DIES



MRS. JOSEPHINE S. CALLOWAY
Wife of C. J. Calloway of Tuskegee Institute, who in addition to being an expert in poultry and flowers, was an active club woman and a model housewife. She died in the Institute Hospital last month.

Tuskegee Architect

L. H. Persley, Dead

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Funeral services was held at Logan Hall for Louis Hudson Persley, who died Wednesday of last week at the U. S. Veterans Hospital. The entire student body and personnel of the Veterans Hospital attended the funeral. The Rev. G. Lake Imes delivered the address and music was furnished by the Institute choir. The body was shipped to Macon, Ga., by road home of the deceased, for interment.

The late Mr. Persley was 42 years of age. He was educated at Lincoln University and later attended Carnegie Institute of Technology.

He came to Tuskegee as an instructor in 1915 but left in 1917 to enter the army. Upon his return he was made head of the architectural division of the school and continued in this position until his death. He was also associated with Dr. R. R. Taylor, vice principal, in the firm of Taylor and Persley, architects. Together they designed many of the buildings at Tuskegee, including James Hall, Sage Hall, the Library Building, Science Hall and Logan Hall. Mr. Persley also designed the Masonic Temple at Birmingham, which was erected at a cost of \$600,000.

Surviving are his widow and a daughter, Gwendolyn, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Persley of Macon, Ga.

Miss Charlotte Thorn, Principal of Calhoun School, Dies in Ala

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Miss Charlotte R. Thorn, founder and principal of the Calhoun School, Calhoun, Ala., died here Sunday night August 28 and was buried in Calhoun Wednesday, August 31.

Forty years ago Miss Thorn started her educational work in a section of this state where the Negroes outnumbered the white 16 to 1 and had little educational advantages. The site of her school was selected at the suggestion of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington.

PRINCIPAL AND FOUNDER OF SCHOOL DIES

Final Rites Held For Miss C. R. Thorn Of Calhoun School

Calhoun, Ala.—Miss Charlotte R. Thorn, founder and principal of Calhoun School, died Sunday night August 28, in Montgomery. She was buried here Wednesday, August 31.

Forty years ago Miss Thorn started an interesting work at Calhoun in the black belt of the state where the Negroes outnumbered the whites sixteen to one and were held down by a lien system of crops.

At the suggestion of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Miss Thorn selected

this most difficult county in Alabama as the site of a school for the help of rural Negroes. Miss Thorn continued the good work and developed the school into an important educational and social settlement. Under her devoted and powerful leadership the Calhoun Colored School has witnessed tremendous changes in that region.

At one time Lowndes County was considered one of the worst counties in the south in regard to conditions of the Negroes. They had no land and no opportunity to acquire it. They had no educational facilities. But through the help of northern friends and under Miss Thorn's capable direction, several plantations were bought and farms and homes were sold to the Negroes.

At first the whites were suspicious, but soon they became warm friends of the school. Moreover, Calhoun has been in a position to do a great deal in the training of teachers, farmers, and homemakers, and it has successfully developed its opportunities.

During this year Calhoun School will celebrate forty years of remarkable educational service. Miss Thorn as organized an institution which not only has been of value to thousands in Alabama but has also become an educational type of community education for students from many parts of the world.

ANNISTON, ALA.

STAR

SEP 1 1932

The Negro race, especially of the South, lost a sincere friend and benefactress when Miss Charlotte R. Thorn, age 70, died Monday in a Montgomery hospital. Miss Thorn was a native of New Haven, Conn., and a leader in Connecticut society before she became interested in education for the great mass of black people. After several years work at Hampton Institute in Virginia she went to the late Booker T. Washington and asked his advice about locating a new school. The Calhoun Colored School in Lowndes County is the result of her unceasing labor and devotion to her ideal. Founded in a small log cabin in 1892, The Calhoun School knew a precarious existence by reason of suspicion and unfriendliness on the part of the whites, lack of sympathy on the part of the Negroes and lack of money. Today the school has one thousand acres of land, thirty-three buildings, thirty-six instructors and an average enrollment of 500. The rose covered cottage set in the midst of the rolling campus will know her no more, but her memory and her works will serve as an inspiration that is expected to keep the Calhoun Colored School moving steadily toward the goal she had set for it.

MISS CHARLOTTE THORN.

One of the bright pages in the history of Negro education is the engrossing story of how white men and women, directly after the Civil War, left their New England homes amid cultural environment and congenial surroundings, and, facing social ostracism, settled in the Southland to teach illiterate ex-slaves and their children reading, writing and arithmetic. Of this band of martyrs to a great cause was Miss Charlotte Thorn, one of the founders of Calhoun, who died recently. *age 7-24-32*

Ten years after Booker T. Washington had founded Tuskegee Institute, Miss Thorn and Miss Mabel Dillingham started their educational experiment at Calhoun, Lowndes County, Alabama. It was at the suggestion of Dr. Washington that Miss Thorn selected the site for a rural school in the heart of the black belt where Negroes outnumbered the whites sixteen to one, and where conditions generally were in a very bad way.

The Negroes owned no land and were held in economic slavery by a lien system of crops. Barely making enough money to provide for their immediate needs they had little opportunity to buy property. Miss Thorn interested Northern friends, who acquired plantations and sold farms to thrifty, aspiring Negroes on easy terms. With the aid of Northern philanthropy she erected a school building and brought South additional teachers. These constructive efforts at first made the white neighbors suspicious, but the beneficial results Calhoun wrought for the entire community ultimately won their approval and cooperation.

Butler R. Wilson, telling of "What I Saw at Calhoun" in the Southern Worker, wrote:

"Nothing appeared so certain and finer and more admirable at Calhoun than in the cooperative work of the two groups un-

troubled by social difficulties or fear of race mixture, earnestly going about their daily tasks with mutual respect and confidence. If a negative answer to another mooted question, perhaps best expressed by the phrase, 'Negro schools for Negro teachers,' is sought by anybody, it can be found at Calhoun, where there is an exemplification of white people working for colored people, with colored people, and to the benefit of both races. Wherever I went in Lowndes County and in Montgomery both white and colored people spoke in warm terms of the white and colored Calhoun teachers.

"Seeking some evidence of the statement in the school report that 'the finest testimonial to its real work is the changed manhood and womanhood in the radius of its local influence,' I visited some of the ninety-three families induced by the school's land project to purchase 4,297 acres at a cost of \$32,000, upon which they have built thirty-three roomy, modern houses, affording better living conditions. Among these farmers I found a pride of ownership, a sense of getting ahead, and some idea of common responsibilities of citizenship."

"Of inestimable value has been the opportunity of the people about her to come in daily contact with this educated woman, who, as teacher of their children, their doctor and nurse, their lawyer and business adviser, has enriched her service to them with personal charm, with the social graces, with abounding faith in them, with a cheerful, sparkling vivacity, and with a wonderful gift of inspiring people to do their best. 'She believes in us and trusts us,' explains the progress of this community possessed of the soul of a woman whose genius has called into life—active, sympathetic life, ready with the cup of cold water—a spirit of neighborly willingness to help."

Miss Charlotte Thorn implicitly believed in the Negro and his possibilities. Taking up residence in the most backward and poverty-stricken section of Alabama, she devoted her life to proving to the world that her faith in a disadvantaged people was not misplaced and was justifiable. Especially those who venerated her for the great service she directly rendered them will miss her; but so solidly did she build what Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell called "an important demonstration station," that before she closed her eyes in death Miss Thorn was comforted in knowing that her good work will go on. She will be long remembered.

Wilmington, Ala. News
Monday, December 5, 1932

DR. MOTON SPEAKS

Negroes Of Alabama Urged To Believe, Trust White People

FORT DEPOSIT—Negroes of Alabama and the South were urged to "believe in and trust white people" by Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in an address before leaders of white and Negro races Sunday at memorial exercises held here for Miss Charlotte R. Thorn, white founder of the Calhoun Colored School. He compared the life and work of Miss Thorn to the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Dr. Moton said: "If you are tempted to distrust white people, think of Miss Thorn and Miss Mabel Dillingham and of hundreds like them who have lived and worked that the minds of Negroes may be richer and finer."

Tribute also was paid Miss Thorn by J. S. Lambert, of the State Department of Education; J. R. Bell, attorney, in behalf of the people of Lowndes County, and Robert L. Brown for the Calhoun faculty. Miss Thorn died in Montgomery several months ago. She came to Lowndes County with Miss Dillingham from

ANOTHER OF BOOKER T.'S ASSOCIATES DIES

WASHINGTON. (CNS) — Telegraphic despatches reaching Washington this week advise of the death at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, on Tuesday evening, December 13, of Mrs. Susan Washington, widow of the late John H. Washington, who was from almost the foundation of the Tuskegee Institute his brother's loyal and devoted assistant, being general superintendent of industries. Mr. Washington died several years ago leaving a wife and seven children.

The late Mrs. Washington was one of the most helpful influences in the life of the Tuskegee Institute community, sharing with her husband the aspirations and achievements of the founder, the late Booker T. Washington.

With her death practically all of the older teachers and others associated with the founder in the early beginnings of Tuskegee Institute have died.

Mrs. Washington was beloved by the community and, throughout a period of nearly 50 years, was in touch with the general life of the community. Modest, self-effacing, she nevertheless wielded a potent influence in her home and in the community.

Necrology - 1932

Evelyn Preer Dead**NOTED ACTRESS HAD DOUBLE PNEUMONIA**

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 23, 1932— Evelyn Preer, noted musical comedy star, died at the General Hospital last Thursday night from double pneumonia. Her husband, Edward Thompson, was at her bedside. The notable funeral was a replica of the final act in a theatre drama.

She was born in Chicago in obscurity and finally became the idol of an entire nation, first gained fame as a member of the famous Lafayette Players, and as the star of "Lulu Belle."

She also played opposite Jeanne Eagles in "Rain."

Among some of the stage vehicles in which she starred were "The Yellow Ticket," "The Unborn," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "The Gorilla," and "The Thirteenth Chair," and "Old Kentucky."

She also did screen work at Paramount Fox, Columbia, Warner's and other major studios.

She was first married to Frank Preer, wealthy cafe owner of Chicago, whom she later divorced. A few years later she was married to Edward Thompson, who is also an actor. Other than a baby girl, who was born to her less than a year ago, she leaves no relatives.

Recology - 1932.

DEATH OF DR. M. O. DUMAS

Dr. Michel O. Dumas passed away Wednesday night in Washington, D. C., according to a telegram received here Thursday morning by Mr. J. C. Napier, the cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank, and trustee of Howard University. The message was sent to Mr. Napier by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the president of Howard, who stated that no arrangements at that time had been made for the funeral.

Mr. Napier said Dr. Dumas was one of the most influential and active members of the board of trustees at Howard University. "The deceased," he said, "was a former graduate of Fisk University and a native of the state of Louisiana."

He died at his home, 1718 New Hampshire Avenue, Northwest. He was in the last board meeting that Mr. Napier recently attended in Washington. They had been friends since the deceased was a student here at Fisk.

DR. M. O. DUMAS, HOWARD TRUSTEE, DIED WEDNESDAY

Funeral Rites to be Held Today from Andrew Rankin Chapel on University Campus

Dr. Michel O. Dumas, well-known physician and member of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, died Wednesday afternoon at his home, 1804 New Hampshire Avenue, northwest following an illness for several months.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. today (Friday) from Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on the university campus. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, will preside. Hon-

orary pallbearers will be trustees of Howard University and members of Epsilon Boule Sigma Phi Phi Fraternity of Washington and Gamma Boule Sigma Phi Phi Fraternity, of Baltimore. Dean Kelly Miller of Howard will officiate while D. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the university will read a biographical sketch of the life of Dr. Dumas.

Dr. Dumas was born in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana in 1869 where he attended public schools of the Parish. He also graduated from Leland University and Fisk University. He graduated from the College of Medicine of Howard in 1895 and pursued a post graduate course at St. Thomas Hospital, London, in 1900. He came to Washington 41 years ago to accept a position in the Pension Office. While in this position he attended Howard. In 1927 he traveled extensively over Europe and the Holy Land.

He was elected to the Howard Trustee Board on February 7, 1922 and served in that capacity until the time of his death. He was also a former president of the National Medical Association, member of John A. Andrews Clinical Society of Tuskegee, Alabama, and a member of the local medical association, as well as a member of the Musolli Club. He practiced medicine in Washington for 32 years and was assistant professor at Howard Medical School.

The body will lie in state in Andrew Rankin Chapel Friday from 11 a.m. to the time of the funeral. Interment will be in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Relatives of Dr. Dumas doubted their relation to Alexander Dumas, the famous French writer. A brother, Dr. Albert W. Dumas, said this week that the family had found no authentic data to verify this fact.

Survivors are his widow, Mrs. Margaret C. Dumas; two brothers, Dr. Albert W. Dumas and Dr. H. J. Dumas, of Natchez, Miss. The latter is a pharmacist. Surviving are four sisters, Mrs. Frances M. Sears, and Mrs. C. M. Gaines, of New Orleans; Miss Alma O. Dumas, of Houma, La., and Mrs. Susie Poinsetta, Los Angeles. There are also two nephews, Dr. Albert W. Dumas, Jr., an interne at Freedmen's Hospital and Alexander P. Dumas a student in the Howard School of Pharmacy. There is also Mrs. Cornelia M. Higgins, a niece and graduate of Howard who is the wife of Dr. H. H. Huggins, of New Orleans.

DR. M. O. DUMAS PASSES AWAY IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Dr. Michel O. Dumas, a member of the board of trustees of Howard university and a prominent physician of this city, died at his home here last Wednesday following a long illness.

Funeral services were held for him at Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel with Dean Kelly Miller conducting the ceremonies. A large number of Howard alumni and friends of the deceased were present at the funeral. Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the university, read a sketch of Dr. Dumas' life. The body was interred at Lincoln Memorial cemetery here.

Born in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, Dr. Dumas attended the public schools there and was later graduated from Leland university and Fisk university. He graduated from Howard Medical school in 1895 and pursued a post-graduate course in medicine at St. Thomas hospital in London, England, in 1900. Coming to Washington 41 years ago, Dr. Dumas has made his home here ever since.

He had practiced medicine in this city 32 years at the time of his death. In addition he served as an assistant professor in Howard university medical school for a number of years. Dr. Dumas was elected a trustee of Howard in 1922 and continued on the board until his death. He was also a former president of the National Medical association, member of the John A. Andrews Clinical society of Tuskegee, Ala.; member of the Musolli club and member of Epsilon chapter of the boule. During his lifetime Dr. Dumas traveled extensively in Europe and the Holy Land.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Margaret C. Dumas; two brothers, Dr. Albert W. Dumas and Dr. H. J. Dumas of Natchez, Miss.; four sisters, Mrs. Frances M. Sears and Mrs. C. M. Gaines of New Orleans, Miss. Alma O. Dumas of Houma, La., and Mrs. Susie Poinsetta of Los Angeles, Calif. Others surviving him are two nephews, Dr. Albert W. Dumas Jr., an interne at Freedmen's hospital here, and Alexander P. Dumas, a student in Howard university school of pharmacy, and Mrs. Cornelia Dumas Huggins, niece, living in New Orleans.

PRESIDENT SENDS FLORAL PIECES TO EX-MESSENGER

WASHINGTON, May 30 (ANP).—Charles Nelson Johnson, one of the most diplomatic messengers that has ever stood on guard at a cabinet officer's door and who for the past twenty-seven years has satisfactorily served six different Secretaries of Commerce, including Herbert Hoover, passed away last week, suffering from heart failure and high blood pressure. Condolences and beautiful floral pieces were sent by President Hoover from the White House Garden.

More than fifty employees of the Department of Commerce, white and colored, headed by the chief clerk of the department, E. W. Libbey and Arthur Coombs, secretary to Mr. Lamont, the Secretary of Commerce, attended the services.

DR. BURRILL

USES SHOTGUN

ENDS OWN LIFE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Edmund A. Burrill, former vice consul to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, South America and St. Etienne, France, was found dead in his room, 1333 F Street, northwest, Wednesday, June 8, with a bullet wound in his right temple.

A note with the words, "Ill health, E. A. B.," was found by his body. The discovery was made by Mrs. Josephine Booker with whom Dr. Burrill lived. Dr. Burrill was employed as a clerk in the Interior Department.

Beside the body was a .38 caliber automatic revolver. Dr. A. McGrunder McDonald, deputy coroner, issued a certificate of suicide.

Dr. Burrill graduated from the College of Pharmacy at Howard in 1896. He was vice consul to Puerto Cabello in 1906 and was assigned to the same post in France in 1908.

He is survived by two sisters, Miss Mary Burrill, 1256 Kerney street, northeast, a teacher at Dunbar high school and Mrs. Roscoe Conklin Bruce, wife of the manager of the Dunbar apartments in New York City.

Necrology - 1932

Florida

Mrs. J. R. E. Lee Dies In Tallahassee, Fla.

~~Case~~
TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Mrs. Anna Ardella Lee, late wife of Prof. J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida A. and M. college, died at her home here, Monday, August 1, after an illness of nearly two years.

Mrs. Lee, 65 years old at her death, was born and reared in Seguin, Texas. She moved to Kansas City, Mo., with her family in 1916 and lived there until 1922, during her husband's administration as principal of Lincoln high school.

She was outstanding in club and community and was especially active in Kansas City, assisting her husband with weekly community meetings which were held at Lincoln high school.

Besides a husband, Mrs. Lee is survived by two daughters, Mrs. L. H. Norwood, wife of Dr. Norwood in Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Birdie Jones, Tallahassee; five sons, Dr. Edwin H. Lee, Tuskegee; Ralph Lee, Austin, Texas; Maurice Lee, Tallahassee, and Dr. George Lee, East Orange, N. J.

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday in Tallahassee. Burial was in Marshall, Texas, Wednesday.

Necrology-1932

**SAMUEL CUNNINGHAM,
LEADING NEGRO DIES**

Samuel Cunningham, 70, one of Atlanta's outstanding negro citizens, died Friday afternoon at his home, 514 Rockwell street, S. W. He had been in the real estate business in Atlanta for about 40 years and was a pioneer in developing the home ownership idea among his people. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of both races.

Cunningham was born in Anderson county, South Carolina, and came to Atlanta in 1881 a penniless country boy. He worked his way through Clark University, finishing in 1889 with an A. B. degree. He was prominent in church work, being twice a member of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was a member, and for nine years a member of the executive board of home missions and church extension, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa. He was a member of Warren Memorial Methodist church. He was a trustee of Clark University.

He leaves his wife, Bell D. Cunningham; three sons, W. T., W. H. and R. S., all of Atlanta; Mabel Warren, wife of an Atlanta dentist, and Miriam L., a senior at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

His funeral will be held at Warren Memorial church Monday at 1 p. m. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

C. M. E. CHURCH BISHOP

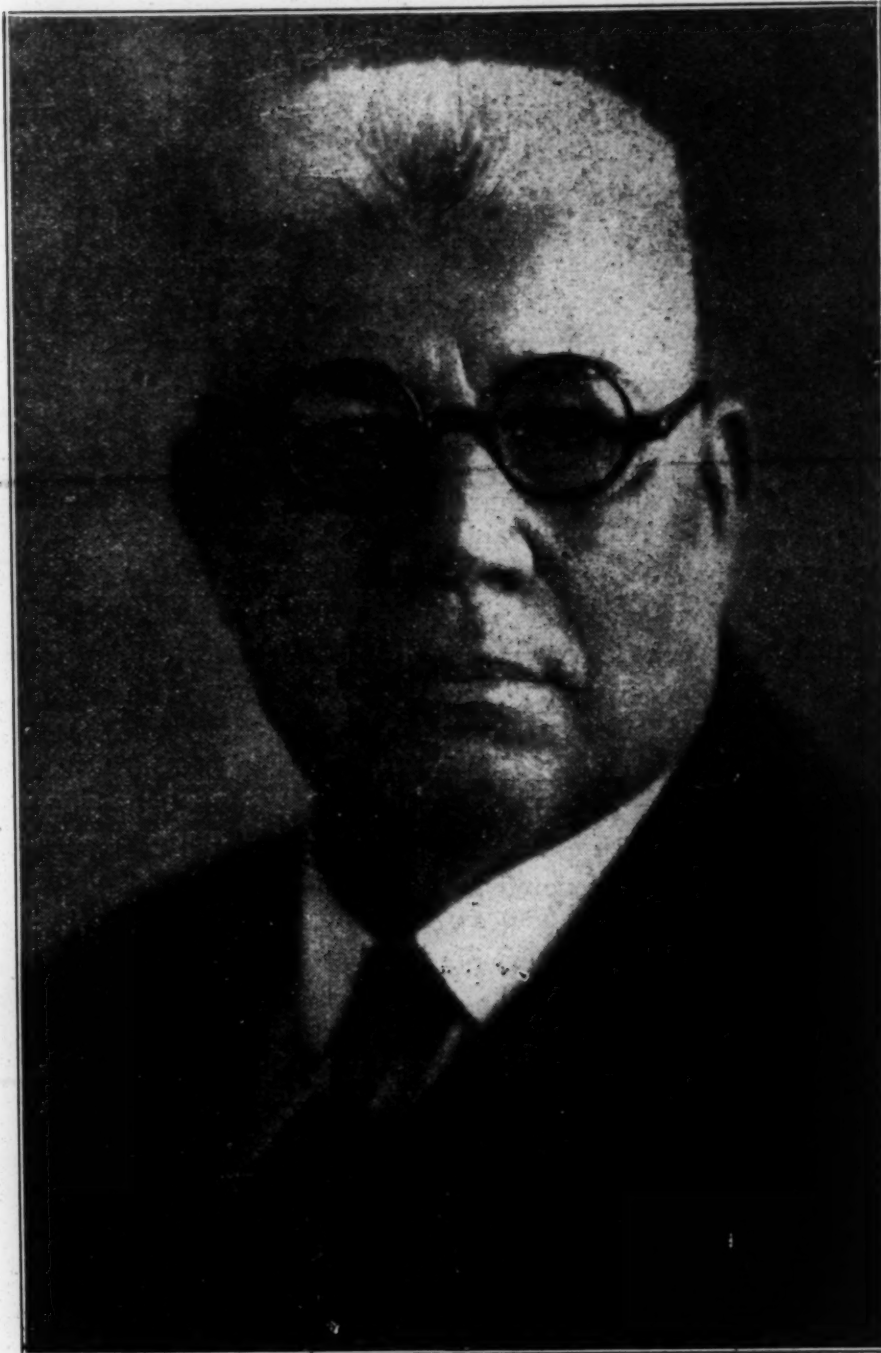
PASSES AT AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 13. (AP)—Bishop R. S. Williams, 73, senior bishop of the colored Methodist Episcopal church, died at his home here today. He had been a bishop since 1894.

Aside from church activities, he was identified prominently with fraternal societies and the national political organization in Georgia. He was supervising bishop at the time of his death of Florida and South Carolina, and vice president of the board of trustees of Paine College, local negro institution.

Bishop Williams was born in Savannah.

Rest, Soldier of Christ!



Bishop R. S. Williams

**SENIOR BISHOP OF THE COLORED METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH**

Born: October 27, 1858, Caddo Parish, La., Died: Jan. 13, Augusta, Ga.
Elected to the Episcopacy, 1894

GOD REST THE SOUL OF OUR SENIOR BISHOP

Christian Index 1-14-32 Jackson, Tenn.

**Bishop Williams
C. M. E. Church,
Is Dead**
*1-30-32
New York N.Y.*

Augusta, Ga.—The Rt. Rev. S. Williams, senior bishop of the C. M. E. Church, died at his late home on 15th street in Woodlawn on Wednesday, January 13, after a long illness. He was 73 years old.

Born in Louisiana and educated at Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, he pastored in Washington, D. C., before coming to Augusta as pastor of Trinity C. M. E. Church. It was in 1894 that he was elected to the bishopric at the general conference held in Memphis, Tenn. He became senior bishop when the late Bishop L. H. Holsey died in Atlanta.

Bishop Williams continued his residence in Augusta after being elevated, buying the home formerly occupied by Bishop Holsey, who moved from Augusta to Atlanta. He was vice-president of Paine College trustee board, located here and maintained by the M. E. Church South, and presided over the Georgia and South Carolina Conferences.

He was one of the outstanding leaders in his church, and was a member of three Ecumenical Conferences—England in 1901; Toronto, Canada, 1911, and the one recently held at Atlanta, Ga., which he was unable to attend because of ill health.

He was active in a number of racial business enterprises, including the Standard Life Insurance Company, the defunct Penny Savings Bank, in both of which he lost heavy investments.

He founded and built Miles Memorial College at Birmingham, Ala., and established the Williams Institutional Church in New York City.

During all his career as a bishop, he was supported and aided by his wife, who has always been active in church and social work. She survives him, with six daughters.

The body lay in state until Monday morning, January 18, when it was removed to Trinity Church, Jackson and Taylor streets. The funeral services were held at 1 p. m., when Bishop Elias Cottrell of Mississippi, a life-long friend, delivered the funeral oration.

Other bishops present and taking part in the services were R. A. Carter of Chicago; R. T. Brown of Alabama; J. W. McKinney and J. C. Martin. General officers present included Drs. J. A. Martin, J. A. Bray, G. C. Parker, M. P. Porter,

G. H. Carter, J. R. Starks J. H. Moore and W. M. Womack.
The Rev. W. Y. Bell of Gammon University, Atlanta, formerly secretary to Bishop Williams, and the first pastor of Williams Institutional Church in New York City, read the obituary.
Interment was in South View Park Cemetery. The general officers served as active, with the bishops as honorary ballbearers.

Bishop R. S. Williams of C. M. E. Church Is Dead

[Chicago Defender Press Service]
AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—Funeral services were held here this week for Bishop R. S. Williams, senior prelate of the C. M. E. church, who died at his home Wednesday following a prolonged illness. He was 73 years of age.

Notables from all sections of the South and West were in attendance at the ceremonies.
Bishop Williams was born in Louisiana, educated in Mississippi, Marshall, Tex.; pastored in Washington, D. C., and Augusta, from which place he was elected bishop in the general conference, Memphis, in 1894. He has lived in Augusta since that time and presided over the state of Georgia for 14 years and other states for the past 38 years since his election. He was vice president of Paine college trustee board at his death, and also had charge of the Georgia and South Carolina conferences.

He succeeded Bishop L. H. Holsey as senior when Bishop Holsey died in 1920. In the general conference he was recognized as one of the ruling and directing spirits.
Bishop Williams is survived by his widow and six children.

Death Claims Dorchester's

Tribune
Miss Moore Passes Away After Savannah, Ga. A FEW MONTHS' ILLNESS

Had Been Head of School For Eight Years

1-28-32
Shortly after midnight, Wednesday, Miss Elizabeth B. Moore passed away at a local hospital. She has been ill for about two months and was rapidly recuperating. A few days ago it developed that her

tonsils required removal. The after effects of this were the main cause of death.

Miss Moore has been principal of Dorchester Academy for about 8 years. Her accomplishments there are well known by every friend of the institution, and the citizens of Liberty and surrounding counties. Her very soul was in the work, and his may be contributed as the cause of her weakened condition.

Miss Moore was the daughter of the late Dr. Geo. W. Moore of Nashville, Tenn., who had charge of the southern field of the American Missionary Association. She is survived by a brother, who resides in New York and another at Tuskegee.

The funeral will take place Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the chapel at Dorchester Academy. Rev. Fred L. Brownlee, of New York; Rev. C. S. Ledbetter, of Charleston; Rev. H. S. Barnwell of Atlanta and Prof. Cox and a busload of students from Avery Institute may be in attendance, and other attendants.

Independent
Dr. Canady, Sr., Noted Divine, Passes Away *3-18-32*

Dr. Hilliard D. Cannady, Sr., Presiding Elder of the West Atlanta District, A. M. E. Church departed this life today. He died in the full triumph of faith. He was an outstanding character in his church and was looked upon as one of the strongest Christian gospel preachers in his church. He

died with the burden of his denomination on his heart. He felt heavily the apparent retrogression in the influence of his church in saving the world for Christ and spoke often of the tribulations of his church in the State. The Doctor was a Christian and an outstanding leader of his people. He was often spoken of for Bishop and always retorted, "I want to see some Christians on the bench, and that is the only ambition I have." He was able, conscientious and well informed; a powerful gospel preacher and had the art of controlling men. Everybody loved Dr. Canady who knew him

DEATH TAKES AGED MOTHER OF R. S. ABBOTT Dies in Georgia After 5 Years Illness

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 23.—The mother of Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of The Chicago Defender and Abbott's Monthly, is dead!

This startling news coming in whispered tones from the bedside of Mrs. Flora Abbott Sengstacke to the lamenting citizenry of Savannah, like a pebble cast into a placid stream, gained in momentum as the moments passed, and soon the entire city from the lowliest newsboy on his way to school, to city officials and prominent churchmen, bowed in grief at the passing of this noble, beloved character.

Died Wednesday
Never in the history of Savannah has news of the death of one of its citizens been received with such universal regret and grief as that felt for Mrs. Sengstacke, who died at her home, 259 Augusta Ave., Wednesday morning, Sept. 21.

A pioneer in every sense of the word, Mrs. Sengstacke claimed Savannah as her own, having been born here on Dec. 4, 1847, at the corner of Park Ave., and Whitaker St. Her entire life was devoted to her family and to the city of her birth.

Born in Slavery
Born a slave, Mrs. Sengstacke often told how her mother, Harriet But-

ler, was the property of a Mrs. Spencer, while her father, Jacob Butler, was owned by John G. Falligant. There were six children in the family, Priscilla, Jacob, Lemster, Abram, Isabella and Flora, who later became Mrs. Sengstacke.
As a child, Flora learned to write by tracing the letters on the door plate of the house and this thirst for knowledge resulted in her learning to read by kneeling around the table and looking over the shoulders of the white children of the household while they were studying their lessons.

At the time of Sherman's march through Georgia, Flora was 18 years old, and in later years often told members of her family how the soldiers stopped in front of the house and bellowed, "We are the Yankees."

Gets Newspaper Job
Shortly thereafter, the ambitious young woman was given a position as copy girl on the Georgia Gazette, the first newspaper to be published in the state and there she found the inspiration and love for newspaper work, that resulted years later in her being the proud mother of two sons who were nationally known printers and publishers and associated with the newspaper and printing business.

Shortly after starting to work for the Georgia Gazette, the young newspaper woman was married to Thomas Abbott, who worked as a surveyor and of this union, two children were born; a girl, who died in infancy, and a son, Robert S. Abbott, who received his love for newspaper work as a heritage from his mother, and whose fame today is world-wide as the editor and publisher of The Chicago Defender, the World's Greatest Weekly.

Left Without Support
Following the death of Thomas Abbott, the widow found herself without support and was compelled to seek employment in order to properly train her son, Robert. Later Mrs. Abbott's mother was renting a house from Rev. J. H. H. Sengstacke, who at that time taught a private school both day and night, and Rev. Sengstacke, on learning that Mrs. Abbott was a proficient student, engaged her to assist with his pupils.

Marries Minister
The relationship that followed soon deepened into love as a result of which Mrs. Abbott became the bride of Rev. Sengstacke. Dr. Sengstacke's fame as a scholar and linguist later became state-wide and he was given the position as German interpreter and translator on the leading white daily paper of Savannah, which post he filled for many years.

Dr. Sengstacke was also the first minister in Savannah to hold literary forums in his church and he gained wide prominence because of his custom to read and discuss current events with his congregation.

Children Well Known
Five children were born to the union of Rev. Sengstacke and Mrs. Abbott. They were H. A. Sengstacke, a minister and publisher; Mrs. Mary Sengstacke Thomas, deceased; Rebecca Sengstacke, Savannah school-

teacher; Johannah Sengstacke, deceased, and Mrs. Eliza Sengstacke McKay, a public schoolteacher in Savannah.
Throughout the passing years Mrs. Sengstacke has kept in constant touch with her son, Robert S. Abbott, in his struggle to develop The Chicago Defender from an obscure four-page sheet to its present position of pre-eminence in the newspaper field. In 1921 she journeyed to Chicago when The Chicago Defender moved into its present home and her picture was taken as she pushed the switch that started the big rotary press on its first run of 100,000 copies.

Liked by Staff
Mrs. Sengstacke will be deeply missed at The Chicago Defender plant, because during her periodic visits she endeared herself to the staff, office force and members of the operating department. Her words always spoke encouragement to all with whom she came in contact and the serenity and sweetness of her disposition were blessings seldom enlisted in the state and there she counted in a workaday world. The staff of The Chicago Defender is plunged into grief at the passing of this noble woman—the flow of words of an otherwise effusive reporter seemed stilled to the halting point—by the hand of death. At the time of going to press funeral arrangements had not been announced by members of the stricken family, but final rites will probably be held at the Congregational church here, of which her son, Rev. H. A. Sengstacke, is pastor.

Flag at Half Mast
At the plant of The Chicago Defender the big flag atop the building will fly at half mast until after the body has been laid to rest. Editor Abbott, who has been ill for the past two years, will be unable to make the long journey to Savannah to attend the funeral. The Defender office will be closed Saturday out of respect to the editor's mother.

DR. H. D. CANADY SR., NEGRO PASTOR, DIES

Dr. H. D. Canady Sr., prominent negro minister and presiding elder of the West Atlanta conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, died Thursday afternoon at his home at 78 Gammon avenue. Dr. Canady was born in Troup county, and was widely known in the state. He attended Clark University, the Meharry Medical School, in Nashville, Tenn., and received his divinity degree at Morris Brown University.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Allen Temple church. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son, Dr. H. D. Canady Jr., of Atlanta.

Rev. H. D. Canady Expires in Atlanta

Rev. H. D. Canady, presiding elder of the West Atlanta district of the African Methodist Episcopal church, died in Atlanta Saturday, Macon Negro religious leaders were informed last night.

Rev. Canady, who was 73, was pastor of the Stewart Chapel church here for two years about 10 or 12 years ago. He represented the churches of this state at general conferences of the A. M. E. churches in 1924 and 1928.

Rev. Canady Dies

The Rev. H. D. Canady, D. D., presiding elder of the West Atlanta conference of the A. M. E. church, died at 5:30 p.m. Thursday afternoon at his home, 78 Gammon avenue, after a long illness.

WELL-KNOWN NEGRO IS SHOT DEAD HERE

C. L. Maxey, 32, negro, of 784 Greensferry avenue, was shot and killed Monday night by another negro, whom he surprised in his home, according to police reports. Beatrice Maxey, the slain man's wife, told police she was in the front of their home with her husband when they heard a noise in the rear of the house. Maxey investigated with his gun and the intruder wrested the weapon away from him and shot him with it.

Maxey was well known among the colored citizenry of Atlanta and Decatur. He was principal of Decatur colored school, having been elected to that post by the school trustees last year.

Mrs. B. J. Davis Dies Suddenly in Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga.—Mrs. Johnnie Davis, wife of Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent leader of Georgia Odd Fellows, former member of the Republican National Committee from Georgia and for many years secretary of the Republican State Convention, died suddenly Thursday night, June 2, fol-

lowing a stroke of apoplexy. Her sudden death was shocking news to her thousands of friends and admirers, and Mr. Davis was overcome by his loss. Messages of condolence and sympathy have been received from all sections of the state.

The funeral was held Saturday, June 4, from Friendship Baptist Church, West Mitchell street, the pastor, officiating. Mrs. Davis is survived by Mr. Davis, a son, Benjamin J. jr., and a daughter, Miss Johnnie Katherine Davis.

DR. E. J. TURNER SUC-CUMBS TO ILLNESS



Was Well Known Columbus Physician

Dr. Edwin J. Turner died Saturday night last at his home in Columbus. The doctor had been in ill health for some time, but worse during the past six weeks. The funeral took place Tuesday.

Dr. Turner was one of the best known men in the state. He was prominent in fraternal circles. For many years he was medical examiner of the Knights of Pythias and after the death of Grand Chancellor Hutto, acted as such at the meeting of the Grand Lodge. He was at the head of the national organ-

ization of Knights and Daughters of Tabor. Under his administration the order prospered. Until recent years he took a prominent part in politics and represented his district in several Republican National conventions.

Rev. B. J. Bridges Dead

The Rev. B. J. Bridges, founder of the Atlanta Commercial and Industrial Institute, died October 8, at the age of 70. Although a native of Robeson County, N. C., he spent much of his life in this state. He joined the A. M. E. Zion Church and was admitted to the South Georgia Conference in 1901 under Bishop Clinton. In 1899 he founded the Georgia Colored Industrial and Orphans Home at Macon where he served for 21 years.

The late Mr. Bridges was at one time postmaster of Elwood, C. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated William McKinley and was several times delegate to the General Conference of his church.

He is survived by one son, four daughters, a sister, a brother and several grand children.

Passing Of Col. C. S. Andrews

Last Saturday morning, the city of Savannah was shocked by the news of the passing of Col. Charles S. Andrews, prominent churchman and leading fraternal light for almost a quarter of a century had suddenly passed away during the night at his home, 607 West 40th Street.

Col. Andrews had been favorably known in military circles for thirty years, had been a commissioned officer in the old Georgia Artillery. When the Colored Ga. Troops was disbanded some years ago, Col. Andrews turned his attention to the Uniform Ranks of the Knights of Pythias. Organizing the Royal Company of Savannah, which for many years led State departments, he rapidly forged to the front. Serving as Colonel of the First Regiment and Assistant Adjutant General under four Grand Chancellors, Creswell, Hutto, Reid and the present incumbent, Sidney A. Jones.

Col. Andrews was the son of the Hon. James (and Mrs. Elsie) Can-

draws, famous as a Judge in the early Reconstruction days of Georgia, being the fourth of ten children. Many years ago he became a member of the First Bryan Baptist Church under the pastorate of the late Rev. Dr. G. W. Griffin.

The funeral was held from the First Bryan Baptist Church last Monday. It was attended by a great concourse of citizens representing every walk of life. Representatives of the fraternal and business life of the state paid eloquent tribute to his useful and active life. Profuse floral designs buried the casket under their foliage and sweet perfume. The Rev. Dr. L. M. Glenn, pastor of the deceased conducted the funeral services, assisted by Archdeacon J. Henry Brown of St. Jones and devotions by the Rev. R. H. Simmons.

Leaving to mourn his loss are his wife, Mrs. Molsie Andrews; a daughter, Miss Lucille Andrews; two brothers, Messrs. John F. Andrews, editor and manager of the Savannah Journal; James H. Andrews, contractor; a sister, Mrs. Sarah Adams; several nephews, nieces, other relatives and a host of friends scattered over many states in the country.

Dr. Wilkins, Well-Known Dentist, Dies

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—Friday morning the news of the passing of one of Georgia's outstanding civic figures shocked the community when it became known that Dr. A. M. Wilkins of Griffin, Ga., had passed away at Harris Memorial hospital following a short illness of pneumonia. Dr. Wilkins was 70 years old and had been an outstanding dentist for more than 30 years, having as many white as he had Race patients.

Dr. Wilkins was born in Griffin and entered his practice there after finishing Atlanta university and Meharry Medical college. He married Miss Elsie Brown of the well known Brown family of McDonough, Ga. For years Dr. Wilkins was a colorful figure in the financial circles of Georgia, having been identified with the Standard Life Insurance com-

pany and president of the Citizens bank. Funeral services were held at Griffin at Heck's Chapel M. E. church with Rev. J. F. Dorsey of Atlanta officiating. Surviving relatives are this widow, Mrs. Elsie Brown Wilkins; two daughters, Mrs. Otee Brown, Atlanta, and Mrs. Claude Boddie of Milledgeville, and a son, A. Mills Wilkins, a graduate of Howard university and a sophomore at Meharry Medical college; a sister, Mrs. Nettie Lyman, and an uncle, William Milton of Atlanta.

DR. A. M. WILKINS OF GRIFFIN CLAIMED

DEATH Griffin, Ga., Dec. 12—Dr. A. M. Wilkins, the foremost citizen of this place, died in Atlanta last Friday where he went for medical treatment. He was one of the best known dentists of the state and enjoyed a large practice among the whites of this town. He had much to do with the organizing of the Standard Life Insurance Company, being among the officials. The funeral took place from Heck's Chapel M. E. Church on Sunday, the interment being in Griffin. Aside from his wife, he is survived by two daughters and a son.

WELL-KNOWN ATLANTA MAN PASSES AWAY

Dr. Cannady Was a Leader in His Profession

Atlanta, Dec. 12—The passing of Dr. H. D. Canady, jr., is mourned by a large number of friends among whom he was held in high esteem. Death occurred Friday of last week, and the funeral takes place from Allen Temple A. M. E. Church of which he was a faithful member today.

He was the son of the Rev. H. D. Cannady, well known A. M. E. minister. His mother died several years ago. Surviving him are the widow, Mrs. Virginia Wimbish Canady, well known A. M. E. ministerial relatives.

COLORED MAN, TWICE MAYOR OF IDAHO TOWN. DIES AT 62

BONNERS FERRY, Idaho.—(CNS)

John F. Cook, eldest son of the late John F. Cook of Washington, D. C., died here recently. Mr. Cook, the member of a prominent Washington family, had been a resident of this town since 1892, having twice served as mayor, and being the only Negro in the town.

Speaking of his death the Bonners Ferry Herald stated recently: "J. Frank Cook was born in Washington, D. C., 62 years ago. A member of a prominent colored family of that city he was educated as a pharmacist. In 1892 when Bonners Ferry was incorporated as a village, Cook was appointed postmaster by President Benjamin Harrison.

He was twice elected a member of the village board of trustees, and served twice as chairman of the board or mayor."

In addition to his activities as postmaster he opened a drug store in which his brother, Fred, was associated with him. He also purchased town and country property which represents a modest fortune. He was one of the early owners of the power site at Mayle Falls.

EX-MAYOR JOHN F. COOK, JR., DIES

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"Cook's arrival in a raw western town may perhaps be remembered by some old timers, and can readily be imagined by others. A colored man sent out from Washington for what reason none could know,

seeking to break down all the barriers of racial antipathy and a natural feeling against all "tender feet" from the East.

"That Cook surmounted these barriers is evidenced by the fact that he retained the postoffice for about 12 years, during which time he was twice elected a member of the village board of trustees, and served twice as chairman of the Board or Mayor.

"In addition to his activities as postmaster he opened a drug store in which his brother Fred, was associated with him. He also purchased town and country property which represents a modest fortune. He was one of the early owners of the power site at Mayle Falls.

"Both Frank Cook and his brother in the early days were prominent in local athletics. They played on the baseball team and belonged to the Gun Club, and both excelled in these forms of outdoor sports. The story of Frank Cook's early popularity is still told by his old time friends."

BUILT UP FORTUNE IN PROPERTY DEALINGS

BONNERS FERRY, Idaho, Apr

21—(CNS) — John F. Cook, eldest son of the late John F. Cook of Washington, D. C., died here recently. Mr. Cook, the member of a prominent Washington family, had been a resident of this town since 1892, having twice served as mayor, and being the only Negro in the town.

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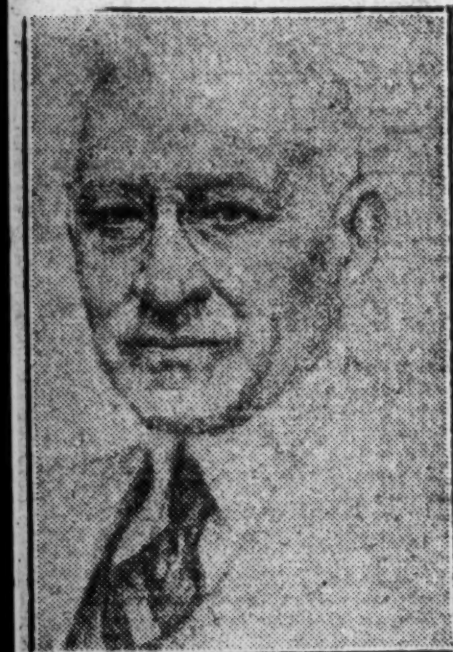
"Cook's arrival in a raw western town may perhaps be remembered by some old timers, and can readily be imagined by others. A colored man sent out from Washington for what reason none could know,

FRIEND OF THE NEGRO RACE PASSES AWAY AFTER LONG ILLNESS; MOURNED BY NATION

CHICAGO.—Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, humanitarian, friend of the Negro, and donor to the Young Men's Christian Association buildings and hospitals, died at his home Wednesday, January 6, at 2:30 p. m., from a long illness which has confined him to his home in Highland Park. Death was due to kidney and heart diseases. Mr. Rosenwald was 69 years old.

Funeral services are to be held today. Public men, merchants, employees, humanitarians and friends all over the country and abroad paid high tribute as they learned of his death. Mr. Rosenwald's millions, made by the growth of the Sears, Roebuck and company, were pitted against racial and religious intolerance, ignorance and poverty and his benefactions to humanity totaled

Passes Away



JULIUS ROSENWALD,

Chicago, philanthropist and friend of the Negro, who died Wednesday, Jan. 6, at Highland Park, Ill., a suburb of Chicago. Mr. Rosenwald gave \$25,000 to the Paseo Branch Y. M. C. A. in Kansas City, Mo., in 1914 and in 1918 wrote the foreword in the Kansas City Call's tenth anniversary and Progress Edition.

Mr. Rosenwald was born Aug. 12, 1862, in Springfield, in a house not far from Abraham Lincoln's old home. He was one of the five children of Samuel and Augusta Rosenwald, who had been married in Baltimore in 1857 and came to Illinois after the Civil war.

He was educated in the public schools. Mr. Rosenwald used to say of his boyhood.

At the age of 16, unimpressed by the small emoluments of organ pumping and peddling newspapers, the boy set out for New York and found a job clerking in the clothing store of Hammerslough Brothers, operated by his uncles. Upon reaching the age of 21, he felt he had acquired sufficient experience to strike out for himself, and opened his own store in Fifth avenue.

The first Rosenwald enterprise had little success. His next venture was in Chicago, where in partnership with Julius Well, he founded the firm of Rosenwald and Well, clothing manufacturers. In 1895, ten years after its beginning, the concern became Rosenwald and Co. Much of the output was then being sold to R. W. Sears, proprietor of a small mail order house.

Worth \$150,000,000

In the late nineties the Sears house required more capital and Mr. Rosenwald purchased a half interest for \$70,000. A year later he became vice-president and in 1910, at the death of Mr. Sears, he succeeded him as president of the concern.

Within the next six years Sears, Roebuck and company enjoyed phenomenal success. By 1916 Mr. Rosenwald's half interest had become worth \$150,000,000, an appreciation generally attributed to the establishment by Mr. Rosenwald of the then revolutionary policy of refunding the purchase money to dissatisfied customers with no questions asked.

Sales figures told the growth of the concern. From \$11,000,000 in 1900

the sales jumped to \$100,000,000 in 1914 and to \$270,000,000 in 1919. Although the mail order business has declined since the war, Sears, Roebuck and company has maintained a sales volume by establishing chair department stores in hundreds of cities throughout the country. The General Education Board staff and others persuaded Mr. Rosenwald to give his assistance in the construction of rural schools for Negroes on a more elaborate scale. Mr. Rosenwald was himself so impressed with the functioning of the first six schools and so enthusiastic about the potential good influence of similar schools that he offered \$30,000 to assist in the building of 100 schools additional gifts to be made from year to year.

The Julius Rosenwald Fund was created in 1917 for the purpose of bettering the welfare of mankind. Following its creation, additional sums were turned over to it from time to time until now the principal amounts to twenty million dollars. During the past 14 years, the Fund has been used exclusively for the development of a rural school program for Negroes. In the future it is planned to widen the purpose of the Fund. In its enlarged function, the money will be used for other educational endeavors, health programs and other worthwhile activities; it will not necessarily be devoted entirely to the promotion of Negro welfare.

Certain specifications are laid down with which a school must comply before it is eligible to receive aid from the Rosenwald Fund. It must result from the quadruple efforts of State and County authorities and from the joint aid of the local colored and white groups. It is also essential that the school be a part of the public system and, to check on the grants of local powers, the county authorities must agree to maintain it out of tax funds. It is further stipulated that schools be built in accordance with plans which are either originated or approved by representatives of the Fund.

Stipulations Made

Some of the stipulations sound the keynote of the origin of the plan into other aspects of Negro welfare, especially health. The schools given assistance must provide not only courses of formal and theoretical study, but must also teach practical industrial work. Every school must have at least one industrial room and a minimum of two acres of ground which may be used for agricultural experimentation. Students, in addition to classroom study, are taught sewing, cooking, farming and shop work.

When the William E. Harmon Awards were made 1927, Mr. Rosenwald was given the award for Distinguished Achievement in Race Relations. At the same time, he was given a gold medal which was presented in recognition of the nation-

al importance and effectiveness of his work in making possible better school buildings for Negro children in the South, and for his aid in erecting Y. M. C. A. buildings for colored men in numbers of cities.

Heavy Contributor

Mr. Rosenwald has a varied list of activities in addition to the noteworthy work he has done in helping Negro education. He gave more than six million dollars to the cause of Jewish colonization in Russia; he contributed \$25,000 each to 20 Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. buildings in 18 cities; with his wife, he gave three million dollars to the University of Chicago; in 1926 he pledged three million dollars for the building of an Industrial Museum in Chicago. Welfare agencies both in Chicago and other cities have been materially aided by him. A conservative estimate states that in addition to the creation of the Rosenwald Fund, Mr. Rosenwald has given \$13,000,000 for civic, educational, and philanthropic causes.

Mr. Rosenwald was a trustee of the University of Chicago, Hull House, United Charities, Chicago Orchestra Association, and Art Institute; and was chairman of the Bureau of Public Efficiency and honorary president of the Jewish Charities. All the institutions named are in Chicago. He was also trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, Rockefeller Foundation, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institutions.

The Julius Rosenwald fund during the year ending June 30, 1931, paid on its programs of philanthropy a total of \$2,475,455. The major part of this expenditure was taken from the capital fund—evidence of the determination of the trustees to carry out the desire of the founder, that

Fund use its principal as well as income as opportunities for usefulness were found. The chief activities of the year were:

The building of 256 southern public schools with a seating capacity of 1,520 pupils and a teaching force of 55.

Contributions to Negro high schools and state and private colleges and other aspects of Negro welfare, especially health.

Demonstrations of pay clinics and hospital service for persons of moderate means, and studies of the complex and press questions of medical economics.

Gifts to a few experiments in general education and child development. Contributions to the study of social problems, especially in the South, and to the improvement of public administration.

Report for 1931

The Fund aided in building 256 public schools, in consolidation projects in 62 counties. The Fund aided the purchase of 312 school libraries, in studies and demonstrations of or-

ganization and administration of Negro schools.

The Fund aided in buildings with modern equipment and shops at Little Rock, Ark.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Maysville, Ky.; and Columbus, Ga.

The Fund aided new buildings at state institutions of Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia.

The Fund aided 20 institutions in buildings, endowment, and current expenses. The largest contributions were to Howard university, Washington, D. C.; Fisk university and Meharry Medical college in Nashville Tenn.; Atlanta university and Spelman college in Atlanta, Ga.; and Dillard university in New Orleans.

The Fund made possible advanced study by 165 individuals, chiefly teachers.

The Fund aided buildings and current expenses of 8 hospitals, support of 35 colored public health nurses in 1 southern states, demonstrations of the control of syphilis in six southern states, studies of health problems.

The Fund helped Y. M. C. A. branches, Commission on Interracial Cooperation, etc.

The Fund underwrote pay clinics and hospitals for persons of moderate means, studies and publications.

The Fund supported educational experiments in colleges and school study of child growth and of the mental sciences.

The Fund made a study of unemployment and other social and economic problems, fellowships in the social sciences, especially in the South, demonstrations of various administrative aspects of government.

The Fund made possible demonstrations of county library extension in 11 counties of 8 southern states, aid to state library commissions of four states, development of college libraries and library schools.

A summary of aid given by the Fund during the history of the school building program from 1913 to June, 30, 1931, appears in the following table. Help has been given on five thousand two hundred and ninety-five buildings with a capacity and facilities for 650,000 pupils at a total cost of \$27,647,831. The Fund's contribution to these buildings totals slightly more than four and a quarter million dollars.

Negro Public School Buildings Aided By The Fund

STATE	Total Building	Pupil Capacity	Total Cost
ALABAMA	404	39,780	\$ 1,271,636
ARKANSAS	385	46,575	1,942,166
FLORIDA	120	21,195	1,334,422
GEORGIA	255	35,910	1,308,030
KENTUCKY	157	17,640	1,034,710
LOUISIANA	432	51,030	1,715,215
MARYLAND	151	14,895	863,658
MISSISSIPPI	626	77,265	2,831,471
MISSOURI	3	810	225,459
NORTH CAROLINA	808	112,410	5,070,356
OKLAHOMA	195	18,450	1,059,438
SOUTH CAROLINA	497	73,260	2,856,302
TENNESSEE	369	43,650	1,933,167
TEXAS	517	55,395	2,390,691
VIRGINIA	376	41,985	1,811,050
TOTALS	5,295	650,250	\$27,647,831

Evidence of increased public interest in Negro schools is seen in the fact that 72 per cent of the cost of the buildings last year was met from public tax funds, as contrasted with the first five years of the Fund's work, when only 17 per cent of the money came from public sources. The success of the Fund has been no so much in the amount of its contributions or in the number of schools aided as in the stimulus to ever increasing public support of Negro education, says the Rosenwald Fund report.

Builds Homes for Negroes

Nor were all his philanthropies in the form of outright donations. One of his most progressive benefactions was his organization of a syndicate to erect the \$2,700,000 apartment development exclusively for Negroes at 47th street and Michigan avenue, Chicago.

The investment paid its interest charges, provided a satisfactory sum towards liquidating the principal and met all overhead expenses, proving to Mr. Rosenwald's satisfaction that rehabilitated areas could be reclaimed for modern, livable apartments with plenty of sunshine and fresh air to be rented to Negroes at a profit.

The University of Chicago was a large recipient of Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions. In 1930 he gave \$2,000,000 towards a \$5,000,000 fund for dormitories. He had previously given the institution \$3,000,000 for the medical school, hospital, laboratories and scientific enterprises.

Twenty-five years from now the many additional millions, which Mr. Rosenwald established in trust fund, principally the one bearing his name for the education of Negroes in the South, must be spent. His opposition to perpetuities was well known and influenced many other public benefactors. He believed in "taking the hands of the dead off the money they gave," and in allowing trustees of large funds to expend principal along with its income, if need be.

"Times passes," he once said. "Nothing not even the crying need of an era, endures. I have confidence in future generations to solve their own problems."

Julius Rosenwald

UNDER THAT SIMPLE CAPTION are raised a thousand tributes. *Literary Digest*

Perhaps no name in recent years has called forth such a spontaneous outburst of eulogy as that which ushers Julius Rosenwald to his reward. 1-30-32

The world was the stage for his benefactions, and the world will remember him, we are told, long after the millions he left to philanthropy have been spent in accordance with his wish. It would require many lines of space merely to list the newspapers which pay him tribute. To list his benefactions would require many more. And to repeat the story of his rise from organ-pumper to merchant prince and philanthropist would be to write another American epic.

It is not so much, then, that Julius Rosenwald returned millions to the society from which he earned it, as the manner of his living and the philosophy of his giving. "Charity," he once said, "is the one pleasure which never wears out," and that sentiment became the ruling passion of his life, and persisted even in his final illness. His chief pride is said to have been the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, which sets aside \$35,000,000 for "the well-being of mankind." Vol 112, No. 5

It was characteristic of his philosophy, says the Cincinnati Times-Star, that in setting up this fund, he stipulated that all the money must be spent within twenty-five years of his death. "Give for the living," he said. "Those who seek by perpetuities to create for themselves a kind of immortality will fail, because no institution can live forever." His wish will be carried out, and the present generation will see that fund exhausted. "But the influence of Mr. Rosenwald's wise generosity," says The Times-Star, "will long outlive twenty-five years."

BORN near the spot where Lincoln first saw the day, Mr. Rosenwald rose from humble beginnings to tremendous affluence. Beginning his career as pumper of a church organ in his native Springfield, Illinois, he became a newsboy in the same city, later a clothing clerk in New York, and a manufacturer of men's clothing at twenty-one. He progressed steadily, until he became the directing head of Sears, Roebuck and Company, the great mail-order business, and controlled more than 1 per cent. of all the retail merchandizing in the United States. To put it more graphically, Royal F. Munger tells us in the Chicago Daily News, "his annual sales were equal to \$15 a family for the entire country."

His millions he regarded as a trust for humanity. His charity, we are reminded, was bounded by neither creed nor color. He

was especially interested in Negro education, and, as papers in every Southern State recall with a deep feeling of gratitude, he gave millions for the erection of 5,075 primary and secondary schools for Negroes in the South, and was instrumental in the organization in Chicago of the first Negro Y. M. C. A. He also built a model apartment house in Chicago for Negro use. It was his aspiration, we are constantly reminded, to carry light into dark places, to relieve want wherever it was, and to do all that was in his power to remove racial and religious prejudice.

His other benefactions include large sums for relief in Europe, the establishment of an Industrial Museum for Chicago, which, it is said, will probably be the most important museum of its kind in the world; \$2,000,000 for the University of Chicago, which was established under Baptist auspices, and many large sums to the Y. M. H. A., the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A., and to Catholic organizations. He contributed a round million dollars at one time to the Ten-Million Dollar Fund for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers in the shambles of the Eastern Europe war zone. And from President Woodrow Wilson he received a personal letter saying that his gift "lays an obligation even while it furnishes an inspiration."

His remarkable hold on the affections of Americans of every racial origin and of every creed is attested by innumerable editorials. "Simple in life and in manner, with a heart open to every good cause, a citizen who took his public duties seriously, a rich man who felt himself the custodian of wealth which the community had created," says The Christian Science Monitor, "the record of Julius Rosenwald is one to awaken new confidence in the possibilities for good in humanity. Indeed, a great man is fallen in Israel."

"The real loss," echoes the Grand Rapids Press, "is that of an outstanding personality, molded by American ideals, but also a mold of American ideals." As a Jew he was an example to Christians, and we may conclude with this tribute from the Charleston News and Courier:

"Mr. Rosenwald, we say, was no Christian, and whenever we shall have a world without men of his kindness of heart, his catholic belief in the common interest and beauty of all men helping one another, we shall have no Christianity."

Necrology - 1932

GREENVILLE, O. ADVOCATE

JAN 9 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Julius Rosenwald had to be a successful merchant before he could be the philanthropist which apparently he wished to be more than to succeed in any activity that came within the range of his interest. That he was a successful merchant goes almost without saying. He was not a pioneer in the mail order business, perhaps, but he brought to its direction a new spirit of moving goods toward the customer and a keen appreciation of the other element in the transaction, moving the customer toward the goods. He was a pioneer in the extension of the great business which he directed, Sears, Roebuck & Co., to populous communities which could not be easily reached with the transportation facilities that he found available.

In the business world his success was measured in the enormous fortune that he accumulated, but it is probable that he will be remembered for his philanthropies long after his success as a merchant has been forgotten by the people as a whole. He carried his business sagacity into his benevolences, however. By spending \$3,600,000 of his own money, he persuaded southern states to spend seven times as much in building rural schools for Negro children. His interest in Negro housing and social welfare in large cities was manifested in various large benefactions. Even before his retirement he became a legendary figure as a benefactor of the Negro race.

In setting aside the \$30,000,000 Rosenwald fund for "the well-being of mankind," he avoided the restrictions which sometimes hamper the use of vast funds, and left the problem of use to experts and the developments of time. His extraordinary foresight distinguished all his work, but his warmth of heart and keen devotion to the improvement of life for the underprivileged was his principal attribute. He led a useful life, and knew, as men honored him in the evening of his career, that the people were grateful.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. JOURNAL COURIER

JAN 23 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

To the Editor of the Forum:

Sir:—No group of people feels more keenly the death of Julius Rosenwald than the Negro. Since 1910, when Booker T. Washington became his friend, some of Mr. Rosenwald's most notable gifts were made to raise the status of the American Negro. He was one of Tuskegee's most active and useful Trustees. He not only helped Tuskegee Institute and other large Negro institutions, but also contributed to the erection of 5,000 Negro schools in the rural sections of fourteen states in the south. Eleven thousand teachers are in these schools, giving elementary instructions in the three "R's" and in home-making and in the rudiments of agriculture and mechanics. The 600,000 Negro children who have passed through these Rosenwald schools can testify that the first school book they ever saw was due to Julius Rosenwald's benefactions.

Mr. Rosenwald also contributed substantially towards the erection of sixteen Y. M. C. A. and two Y. W. C. A. buildings for Negroes; and towards the medical schools of Howard University in Washington, D. C., and Meharry in Nashville, Tenn. His funds also help supply small libraries to 140 colored rural schools and to enlarge the libraries of eleven normal schools and colleges. He also set aside \$2,500,000 to build model apartments for Negroes in Chicago.

On receiving the gold medal of the "William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievements in Race Relations" in 1927, Mr. Rosenwald said: "I am interested in the Negro people because I am also interested in white people. Negroes are one-tenth of our population. If we promote better citizenship among the Negroes, not only are they improved, but our entire citizenship is benefitted."

In these days of trial, the world can ill-afford to lose the wise counsel, inspiring leadership, patriotic example, spirit of goodwill, and always generous aid of men like Julius Rosenwald.

Very truly yours,

FRANK P. CHIS

Field Secretary, Tuskegee and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, A January 14.

MERIDIAN, MIS STAR

JAN 10 1932

TRIBUTE TO PHILANTHROPIST

Of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, whose death occurred during the week, O. C. Twyner, of the Negro school at

Stonewall, has the following to say:

"Throughout the nation since last Thursday the press has justly paid the highest tribute to the late Mr. Rosenwald. We fear, however, that this news has not yet carried in word picture the feeling of loss and check to certain progress his passing has caused the humblest of his benefactors, the southern negro. These, through those millions of dollars provided by him for better educational facilities, have reason to mourn of all, the most sincere and long.

"In every county in Mississippi either an actual or an anticipatory movement of his goodness shows itself in the form of better educational equipment for negroes. Although the funds provided for the continuation of such need may still live, the casting of heart beats in the breast of him who made the gift of this group's sane and wholesome progress will be mourned long after fine press comment on the nation's benefactions through his life has ceased.

"Not until scientific discoveries are made to radiate in audible sounds the unexpressed grief felt by the thousands of negroes whose medium is limited either by ability or means will the volume of the songs of their sorrow be heard."

HOLYOKE, MASS. TRANSCRIPT TELEGRAM

JAN 26 1932

He Fed Three

The late Julius Rosenwald drew no line of color, creed or race when it came to giving. Yet if there was any one racial group that fared better than another by his generosity, it must have been the negro race. The obituary notices spoke of him as a trustee and supporter of the work at Tuskegee. He also contributed to the erection of 5000 Negro schools in the rural sections of fourteen States in the South. Eight hundred thousand Negro children who have passed through these Rosenwald schools can testify that the first schoolhouse and the first schoolbook they ever saw were due to the benefactions of Julius Rosenwald.

Mr. Rosenwald also contributed substantially toward the erection of sixteen Y. M. C. A. and two Y. W. C. A. buildings for Negroes, and toward the medical schools of Howard University in Washington, D. C., and Meharry in Nashville, Tenn. His funds also helped supply small libraries to 140 Negro rural schools and to enlarge the libraries of eleven normal schools and colleges. He also set aside \$2,500,000 to build model apart-

ments for Negroes in Chicago.

On receiving the gold medal of the "William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievements in Race Relations" in 1927, Mr. Rosenwald said: "I am interested in the Negro people because I am also interested in white people. Negroes are one-tenth of our population. If we promote better citizenship among the Negroes, not

only are they improved, but our entire citizenship is benefited." His was the conviction that the American nation should not truly advance and prosper without giving careful, honest consideration to its weakest, most backward race group.

It was of men like that Lowell said, in "The Vision of Sir Launfal":

"Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,—

Himself, his hungering neighbor and me."

Fitzgerald, "The Vision of Sir Launfal", Wednesday, January 9, 1932

Benefactor Passes



JULIUS ROSENWALD

COL. BENEFICIARIES LAMENT PASSING OF JULIUS ROSENWALD

City, Public and Rosenwald County Schools to Commemorate Philanthropist.

Beneficiaries of the Rosenwald Fund Express their condolences in the death of this great philanthropist

who made possible the great improvement in educational facilities for the colored children throughout the South. The local school for negroes was built in part with funds furnished by the Rosenwald foundation and a complete equipment for home economics and vocational training was installed with money donated by this fund. In addition to this, the entire salary of the home economic teacher for the school is being paid out of the fund.

RESOLUTIONS BY FACULTY

Whereas, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, one of the greatest philanthropists of the twentieth century, who gave more than fifty million dollars for the physical, moral, intellectual and Christian training of the youth of the United States; and,

Whereas, the colored youth is a great beneficiary of his gift; and,

Whereas, the fathers and mothers of the colored youth are grateful to this noble benevolent gentleman for the many Rosenwald schools, school equipments, libraries, economic equipment, and shop equipment given their children; and,

Whereas, this loved benevolent gentleman finished his part on the active stage of life's great drama on the 6th day of January.

Resolved, That parents, teachers and pupils of Rosenwald schools, on Rosenwald day, in February, have a special program commemorating the life of this broad-minded, unselfish, loved gentleman.

Teachers of City Public and Rosenwald County Training Schools of Ben Hill County, Georgia.

D. S. COLEMAN, Principal

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

SUN

JAN 7 1932

Julius Rosenwald

JULIUS ROSENWALD was a great merchant. But he will be remembered longest as a great philanthropist. He would have wished it so.

To him commercial profits were a matter of trusteeship, something to be distributed for humanitarian purposes. It was not that he wished to have the personal satisfaction and glory of giving. Most of his benefactions were distributed through others.

Apart from his gift of \$35,000,000 as a separate foundation for general use to promote the "well-being of mankind," his chief interests were in ed-

neation and race relations. His support of educational institutions extended from the University of Chicago to small schools in the south. Though he gave millions for Jewish colonization abroad, he also cared for such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Perhaps the work in which he was most interested was the improvement of opportunity for the Negro. One of the earliest supporters of Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute, much of his late life was devoted to better race relations.

Julius Rosenwald drew his circle wider than the limits of any one race, or color, or creed.

Julius Rosenwald Will Rank With Lincoln and Booker T. Washington

Amsterdam News
2-3-32
New York
Tuskegee's Chief Estimates Philanthropist,
Whose Rise to Fame Began in Association With Educator

By E. E. MOTON.
(For the Associated Negro Press.)

In the passing of Julius Rosenwald the Negro race in America loses one of its staunchest friends and most practical helpers. Very human in all his reactions to life, Mr. Rosenwald was anything but a sentimentalist. It was a fortunate day for black people when Booker Washington and Julius Rosenwald met and trusted each other. It was the hard common sense in each that appealed to the other. Their genius in spite of Mr. Rosenwald's modest disclaimers lay along the same lines. The clear insight and the direct intuition that created Sears, Roebuck & Co., as it operates today, was of the same type and character which has extended the influence of Tuskegee Institute to all quarters of the globe.

In the way of constructive statesmanship, the development of Tuskegee Institute and the extension of the Rosenwald School Building Program are the most considerable achievements in behalf of the Negro race since Emancipation. Dr. Washington invited Julius Rosenwald to become a member of the Tuskegee board of trustees a short time before the World War began. From that day on Tuskegee Institute has been indebted as much to the sage counsel of this American merchant magnate as to his truly munificent gifts.

It was in the method of his giving that Mr. Rosenwald's constructive statesmanship was most manifest. His purpose always extended beyond

through Julius Rosenwald a gift of four million dollars for the development of five thousand schools for Negro children is a vastly greater achievement than to have secured even a like sum for Tuskegee Institute. Such is statesmanship at its best.

But the most significant influence of Julius Rosenwald on behalf of the Negro was not in the intrinsic value of the investments in Negro education. It was in the spiritual achievement of winning the co-operation of black people and white people, of private citizens and public officials, of philanthropists and wage-earners, northerners and southerners, men and women, old people and young people, in a common enterprise that had as its first project the advancement of the Negro race and as its ultimate purpose the destruction of all barriers of class, condition, color and creed which hindered the co-operation of all members of the human family in the common enterprise of establishing the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth among men.

Whatever his creed, Julius Rosenwald was what we like to call Christian in his spirit, far more so than many who credit themselves with that designation. One does not hear of Christians establishing Young Men's Hebrew Associations.

Julius Rosenwald will rank with Abraham Lincoln and Booker Washington as a benefactor of the Negro race. Wherever heaven is it must be in the company of great souls like these.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

EVE. POST

JAN 7 1932

Julius Rosenwald.

JULIUS ROSENWALD, philanthropist, one of the great business men of the nation, has passed away.

His death will be sincerely mourned.

He amassed great wealth, but he believed this carried with it great responsibilities.

Of his immense means he gave most liberally, especially in establishing schools throughout the south where negro children might learn some useful trades and handicrafts.

Warren county is among the innumerable other counties which has tasted of Mr. Rosenwald's beneficence.

The deceased gentleman showed splendid business foresight, but his great success did not turn his head.

He was ever democratic, affable, kindly, interested in the little and sweet things of life.

Mr. Rosenwald did not have allusions about his business acumen, or that of others who had succeeded in amassing great means.

In an interview he gave out a year or so ago, and which was widely copied and commented on.

Mr. Rosenwald declared that many men became rich through good luck.

He declared many rich men he knew were dull and stupid, while countless others, who were shrewd, intelligent, good business men, nevertheless continued poor, because they had not gotten the "breaks."

Mr. Rosenwald's successful career will be an inspiration to many American boys and girls. His useful life will serve as an excellent guide. When he reaches the heavenly gates he will be able to give a splendid accounting of the talents placed in his care.

NEWS

Neenah-Menasha
JAN 9 1932

A SERVANT OF MANKIND

With the death of Julius Rosenwald this week there passed from the field of earthly endeavor one of America's most remarkable men. His career in the field of business was another of those romances of material achievement with which the imagination of succeeding generations is fired in this land of opportunity.

Like many another who has risen from humble beginnings to fame and fortune, Julius Rosenwald began his business activities pumping pipe organs at five cents an hour, and peddling newspapers. At sixteen he became a clerk in a clothing store in New York. At twenty-one he opened his own store there. At forty-eight he became the head of Sears-Roebuck and Co., which had been established to carry out Mr. Rosenwald's vision of opportunity along new ideas in merchandising. At the time of his death he left a tremendous fortune.

But remarkable as was his business career, he was distinguished rather for his generous philanthropy. Mr. Rosenwald exemplified in his gifts his belief that possession of great wealth was a responsible trust. He translated his benevolent desire that race and color prejudice should be eliminated from American relationships into practical enterprises in that direction, made possible through large gifts. He distributed over 60 million dollars in aid of negro, Jewish and American projects of education, housing and religious training. On his death-bed he dictated plans for further philanthropies. "Give for the living," was his motto.

Enrichment of life for countless fellow beings has been and will continue to be the contribution of Mr. Rosenwald's life. His character and service illustrate the truth of the statement of St. Paul, "No man liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself." Living, he was in thought and word, material possessions and personal activities, his brother's keeper. Dying, he dedicated his millions to continue the work he began.

JAN 7 1932

Life Sketch Julius Rosenwald

Mr. Rosenwald Was One of America's Greatest Philanthropists and Gave Millions to Benefit Mankind; His Passing Will Be Mourned By Millions

Julius Rosenwald devoted many millions of the dollars which he amassed in business, to hammering at racial and creedal prejudices and to encouraging thrift.

"The besetting sin of America is extravagance," he said over and over again.

His earning power started in 1873 when he pumped a church organ at Springfield, Ills., for five cents an hour. It culminated in 1910 when he became head of the Chicago mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

He built up this business until its annual turnover exceeded \$300,000,000 and its branches could be found in almost every sizable town from coast to coast.

In the interim he had been a newsboy in Springfield a clothing store clerk in New York, a shop keeper on Fifth Avenue and a manufacturer of men's clothing.

His philanthropies grew with his income. They centered largely in efforts to aid negroes in the United States and oppressed Jews in foreign lands. But his giving had no set bounds and gold flowed generously from his purse to whites as well as blacks and to Gentiles as well as Jews.

Buildings at the University of Chicago and the Rosenwald Industrial Museum testified to his civic helpfulness. His work as a dollar a year man in the world war and a gift of \$1,000,000 in 1913 to the Council of Grain Exchanges for research work in crop improvement, were evidences of his patriotism.

In 1923 the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Research Foundation was established as a step in actual farm relief through scientific marketing. But his delight was in helpful philanthropy.

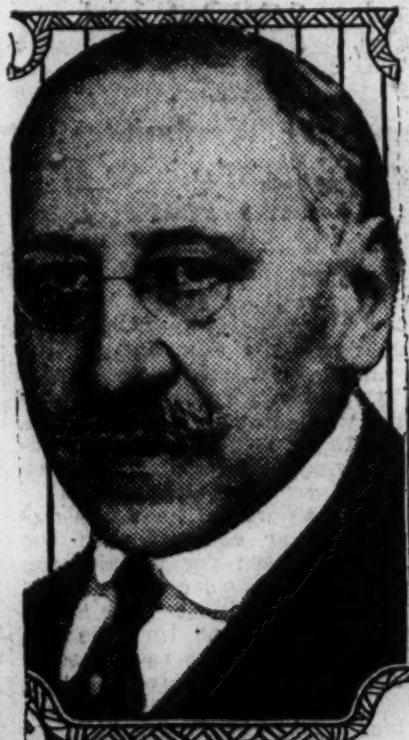
"Charity," Mr. Rosenwald said, "is the one pleasure that never wears out."

He practiced this precept until his known benefactions totalled around \$25,000,000. When in 1922 he reached three score years, he celebrated his birthday by giving away \$687,500.

He was a firm believer in giving so that the living would be benefited. Foundations designed to aid future generations did not appeal to him and he often cited perpetuities which had outlived their usefulness but could not be changed legally despite the fact that their funds were idle and their capital increasing.

His interest in the negro was aroused by Booker T. Washington, famous negro educator and head of Tuskegee Institute. From donations to the institute, the interest developed into a campaign for primary and secondary schools for negroes.

Negroes and whites cooperated, state and county governments agreed to operate the schools and the program became so ambitious



JULIUS ROSENWALD

that in 1917 the Rosenwald Fund was established in Chicago. For the first 10 years Mr. Rosenwald personally directed this work. In 1928, however, he became chairman of the fund's board of directors and active management was placed in the hands of a full time staff.

More than \$5,000,000 had been devoted to the work by the end of 1930 and 5,075 schools for negro children, housed in clean, modern, airy buildings, dotted the southern states from Maryland to Texas.

Establishment in Chicago of the first negro Y. M. C. A., was largely through Mr. Rosenwald's efforts. After several years of successful operation of the institution, he made a standing offer of \$25,000 to any city which would raise \$125,000 for a similar Christian center for negroes. As a result more than \$625,000 was given by him for such buildings in many cities.

Mr. Rosenwald's Jewish charities were more direct and larger than his negro benefactions. He spent \$5,000,000 to help put Russian Jewish farmers back on land in the Crimea after they had been dispossessed in other sections of Russia. Other hundreds of thousands were given to similar Jewish colonization plans, although he never believed in the Zionist movement for establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

In February, 1921, Mr. Rosenwald headed a committee of 25 Jews who visited the stricken peoples of Europe. This was in preparation for a campaign conducted by the American Jewish Relief Committee which brought \$14,000,000 in contributions.

He subsequently gave \$1,000,000 for Jewish relief and colonization in Europe, subscribed \$5,000,000 to the American-Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation, gave \$5,000,000 to the Jewish Theological Seminary as a memorial to Louis Marshall, noted lawyer, and aided financially libraries and museums of the Near East.

He received the Gotthel medal of Zeta Beta Tau, national Jewish collegiate fraternity, for the greatest service to Jews in 1928 and the same year he received the Harmon Foundation award for his services in improving the relations between white people and negroes.

He also was credited for the union of American Hebrew congregations, although many of these congregations felt the sting of his censure when he charged extravagant use of wine under the guise of religion.

Mr. Rosenwald was born in a house close to the old home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ills., August 12, 1862, and was one of five children. His two brothers and two sisters reside in Chicago. The mother of the family, Mrs. Augusta Rosenwald, died there on February 4, 1921. She was born in Germany, came to America in 1853 and married Samuel R. Rosenwald in Baltimore in 1857.

Of his boyhood, Julius Rosenwald often said: "I was uneducated in the public schools."

From Springfield he went at the age of 16 to New York as a clerk in the clothing store of Hammerslough Brothers, conducted by his uncles. At 21 he opened a store of his own on Fifth Avenue but it had indifferent success.

His next venture was partnership in Chicago with Julius Weil. Beginning in 1885 the firm manufactured clothing. In 1895, it became Rosenwald & Company and sold much of its output to R. W. Sears, a mail order house. At that time Sears needed more capital and Mr. Rosenwald bought a half interest in the business for \$70,000. A year later he became vice-president and in 1910 when Mr. Sears died he was made president of the concern.

By 1916 the half interest in Sears, Roebuck & Company had become worth \$150,000,000.

Mr. Rosenwald established the revolutionary policy in the mail order business of refunding purchase money to dissatisfied customers without question. The wisdom of this step was attested by the growth of his house. From \$11,000,000 in 1900, the sales jumped to \$50,000,000 in 1906, to \$100,000,000 in 1914 and \$270,000,000 in 1919.

"A man who thinks much and talks little—a man of action," was a colleague's description of the commercial genius who directed this growth of the new business giant.

Mr. Rosenwald was married twice. His first wife was Augusta Nussbaum of Chicago to whom he was wed April 8, 1890. She died in May, 1929 and the following January he married the mother-in-law of his eldest son, Lessing Rosenwald. She was Mrs. Adelaide Goodkind widow of a merchant at St. Paul, Minn.

The wedding took place at the Lessing Rosenwald home near Philadelphia. By a pre-nuptial agreement Mrs. Goodkind was given \$1,000,000 and waived dower rights in the Rosenwald estate.

Mr. Rosenwald frequently disclaimed credit for the development of his business, declaring its success was due to those with whom he worked. On one occasion he told an interviewer:

"The fellow at the top usually gets too much credit. Often he gets credit for ideas that come from the brains of his fellow workers. What

could any man do if none would help him? It is the able, willing within eight blocks of the establishment. The nearest saloon was on a corner eight blocks from the main entrance of the mail order house. A huge sign very small part in building up Sears, Roebuck & Company."

A demonstration of the same spirit was given in Mr. Rosenwald's attitude toward a proffered rug for his office floor. When a new office floor was covered with linoleum. A group of executives desirous of fitting the president's office more comfortably than the rest, joined in the purchase of a fine oriental rug which was presented in due form, and blushing accepted by the chief.

After the ceremonies, the rug was placed in the corner of the office, tightly rolled. It so stood for weeks. Eventually it disappeared. "If linoleum is good enough for the auditor, it is good enough for the president here," Mr. Rosenwald confided to an inquiring friend years later.

The welfare of his "so-workers," as Mr. Rosenwald always called the employees of the company, was one of his chief concerns. The Chicago plant provided, for every convenience for employees from rest rooms and hospital to swimming pool and gymnasium. An employee's bonus-saving system under which the company added a certain amount to every dollar of deposits was recognized as a model system and one of the most liberal in America.

The plan was established by Mr. Rosenwald to encourage saving, which he believed was rapidly becoming a lost art in this country. In 1906 when the new plant was opened, there were numerous saloons on all sides of the great building. Being without legal recourse against the dram shops Mr. Rosenwald sought to render them ineffective through united action of the employees. At a mass meeting of the workers, an agreement was reached under which no one of the employ of the company would be allowed to enter a saloon

to prove that modern livable apartments could be furnished to negroes at a profit. The investment paid its interest charges, a satisfactory sum towards liquidating the principal, and its overhead. So successful was the project that plans were drawn for an extension to the 421-apartment building.

The University of Chicago also was a recipient of Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions. In 1930 he donated \$2,000,000 towards a \$5,000,000 dormitory building plan. Previously he had given hundreds of thousands to the university's medical school, hospital, laboratories, and various scientific enterprises.

Another of the capitalist's pets was the old Field Museum building in Jackson Park, Chicago, erected as the Fine Arts building of the 1893 world's Columbian Exposition and acclaimed as the purest example of ancient Greek architecture in the new world.

A body of public spirited citizens in 1926 undertook the project of rehabilitating the crumbling old Athenian display and Mr. Rosenwald donated \$5,000,000 for the work. Pierce by piece the building was rebuilt of enduring stone exactly as it stood in 1893.

This was in preparation for the Rosenwald Industrial Museum, patterned after the famous one in Munich, Germany. There all industrial processes are displayed in motion.

JULIUS ROSENWALD was not only a pioneer in developing the highly useful mail-order house for general merchandising, he was also a notable philanthropist with a large sense of responsibility to the community. The latter is not too often found among men of wealth, despite our Carnegies, our Rockefellers, our Harknesses, and many others. The known gifts of Mr. Rosenwald total \$62,000,000, a sum which by no means covers the amount of his giving. To our mind his greatest benefaction was the aid extended by him to Negro education in the South. No less than 5,500 schools for Negroes have been erected, chiefly in rural communities, as a result of his offer to give a certain sum if the communities involved would raise the rest needed. That this meant double taxation for the Negroes is true; they paid their taxes and got no schools, and then when Mr. Rosenwald came along they had to put their hands in their pockets and raise the money for what should have been given to them as a matter of course. It is pleasant to add that in these undertakings the Negroes were constantly helped by generous and sympathetic white neighbors, occasionally by official bodies in the community. The result has been a marvelous increase in primary educational opportunities for colored people. This was only one phase of a life of extraordinary generosity; it must not be forgotten that Mr. Rosenwald played a remarkably useful role during the war as a member of the advisory commission of industrial experts in connection with the War Department, at the head of the division of food, clothing, and kindred supplies. That he gave of himself and his means without stint to civic enterprises in Chicago, where he made his home, goes without saying.

The Rosenwald Send Card of Thanks

Cards of thanks from the Rosenwald family have reached Nashville to the large group of people who sent messages of condolence when the celebrated philanthropist passed. The National Baptist Publishing Board, Henry Allen Boyd, Secretary, received one, the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Com-

pany of Nashville, got one; one came to the Nashville Globe Publishing Company, another to Henry Allen Boyd, personally, and the Globe is informed that hundreds of other persons who admired this friend to humanity and appreciated his work, were the recipients of the same message of thanks.

It was a briefly-worded card; it simply said "The family of Julius Rosenwald is deeply appreciative of your kind expression of sympathy."

Mourn for Rosenwald

Case 1-15-32
Berlin Papers Recall His Large Gifts to German Institutions
BERLIN, Germany.—The death of Julius Rosenwald, in whom the Vossische Zeitung says, "humanity loses one of its greatest benefactors," is generally deplored by German newspapers, which, in long obituaries, praise his merits.

It is recalled that only recently he gave \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a dental hospital for children here.

He also was the first to respond to General Allen's appeal for a relief fund for German children during the days of the occupation of the Rhineland, and the Deutsches Museum at Munich owned much to his generosity.

Chancellor Bruening sent a message of condolence to his family.

ECHOES of OTHER EDITORS

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Negroes everywhere feel a sense of personal loss at the death of Julius Rosenwald. There is hardly a colored man in America who has not been touched directly or indirectly by the activities of this great philanthropist. The list of his benefactions is too large to be recounted in detail here. The best known are the Rosenwald schools, 5500 of them where many Negro children got their first chance to attend school, but his generosity did not end there.

Angelenos are aware of the fact that he gave a large sum toward the erection of the 28th Street Y. M. C. A. There are at least two students in local colleges who are here as the result of Rosenwald Fellowships. Mr. Rosenwald gave largely to Tuskegee and other colleges. He made a magnificent gift to the new Chicago hospital. Doubtless there were other gifts equally as valuable that are unknown. *1-23-32*

It is fortunate that Mr. Rosenwald had the foresight to so establish the famous Fund that it will furnish aid to schools for at least 25 years. It was his belief that every generation would be equal to its own problems so he refrained from making any of his gifts perpetual. If the coming generations can catch but a little of his generous spirit they should be able to carry on with the foundation he laid for them. His sons have indicated that they will carry on their father's work and have already established a new foundation for that purpose. Doubtless they will be as generous as their dis-

tinguished father with Negroes.

Last summer the EAGLE endorsed the suggestion of the Afro-American that Mr. Rosenwald's birthday be made a holiday by Negroes. It is unfortunate that he died before such a plan could be carried out. Now that he is dead, we can think of no better way of perpetuating his name and generosity than by setting aside his natal day, August 12, and consecrating it to the memory of one of the finest friends the Negro ever had—California Eagle.

Views of Other Editors

Julius Rosenwald

America, land of huge fortunes, has had many bestowers of gifts, but few have been as discriminating or intelligent in their philanthropies as Julius Rosenwald. Not only did he give intelligently but he also influenced other wealthy men to dispose of their wealth with more thought and discrimination.

Donor of \$40,000,000, Mr. Rosenwald stipulated that all his funds be dispersed within 25 years after his death. He was exposed to the control by "bad hands" of great fortunes, pointing out that even the most pressing needs of one period may become satisfied, leaving perpetual funds as waste. When Senator Couzens gave ten million dollars to the Children's Fund of Michigan he similarly stipulated that the amount be spent in 25 years, and many other philanthropists have followed Mr. Rosenwald's practice.

Although Julius Rosenwald rose from humble circumstances to the heights of wealth and power as a merchant prince, he scoffed at those who would attribute genius to his accomplishment. Instead he preferred to credit his success to luck and the cooperation of his business associates and employees. Many times he proved his loyalty to these employees by timely gifts.

Most of Mr. Rosenwald's donations were aimed to overcome ignorance and racial prejudice. He founded a large number of schools for the Negro in the South. He aided science, he gave to universities and contributed to agriculture.

One of his most interesting contributions, and one which he did not live to see in its final form, was an industrial museum, under construction in Chicago. Always personally interested in the details of industrial and business operations, Mr. Rosenwald endowed this institution to preserve examples of industrial products. It was the first institution of its kind to be established in America, his idea having come from a similar exhibit in Germany. In it will be shown the multitudinous articles of our machine age, an exhibit that will probably prove more valuable in future years

than the more orthodox museums of culture and art as interpretations of our present civilization.

Mr. Rosenwald was one of America's great citizens. He leaves a permanent impress on American life, even though he refused to have his name perpetuated beyond a modest quarter century in "its of money."

—Monroe Michigan News.

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Journal and Guide
JULIUS ROSENWALD has been buried; and a world which benefited greatly from his business genius and philanthropic ideals, bows sadly in his memory and thanks the gods for one who knew neither limits of race, creed, nationality, religion, nor country. Such a one was Julius Rosenwald. *1-14-32*

He could point back neither to "aristocratic" family ties or the opportunities of college training; he received the major part of his higher education in the school of "hard knocks" and the "University of Experience"—he was newsboy, organ pumper, store clerk, small business man—but he lived to be one of the leading commercial magnates of the country and benefactor of mankind. *Wapack U.*

To universities and colleges, to agriculture, to the Y. M. C. A. and other social welfare agencies, to libraries, to the relief of Jews in the East, to the battle against racial and religious intolerance, to the cause of Negro education and health, and to the raising of the economic standards of his workers, he contributed of his means and mind. He put system into philanthropy and, by his conditional gifts, made men and communities help themselves in proportion as they were helped from the outside.

Among Negroes Mr. Rosenwald will be especially remembered for the 5,256 rural school buildings for Negro children which he made possible in the South, and for his interest in improving the health and living conditions of the race; but, in a larger measure, he must go down the ages as one who served all the children of men—who while a Caucasian, helped other races; while a Jew, was one of the most generous donors to Christian causes; while a capitalist, was truly human, always lifting as he climbed and finding real pleasure in the experience of living.

Necrology - 1932

Illinois

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.
NEWS

SAYS PHILANTHROPY OF ROSENWALD TO NEGRO GROSSLY EXAGGERATED

(Editor's Note: The following unsolicited communication from a noted Philadelphian was received in comment upon an editorial which appeared in THE CHICAGO WHIP two weeks ago, in which an attempt was made to make a candid and unbiased estimate of the services of the late Julius Rosenwald to the welfare and development of colored people through his interest and philanthropies over a score of years. The letter is reprinted in its entirety because it gives uncontravertable evidence in support of the non-too-popular estimate of the values of the Rosenwald philanthropies as set forth in THE WHIP editorial.)

The Chicago Whip,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Editor:

I enjoyed your splendid editorial in the current issue of the Chicago Whip under the caption "The Passing of Julius Rosenwald," and especially did I enjoy the paragraph which read:

"Mr. Rosenwald is quoted as having stated upon one occasion that banking and insurance were not the right fields for the colored people. In this conclusion we cannot concur. Mr. Rosenwald laid stress upon the development of the colored people in the fine arts and in this we cannot entirely concur. Mr. Rosenwald accepted the ban sinister of prejudice and discrimination, both socially and industrially, as a condition to be accepted and shared actions to fit it accordingly, in this we do not concur."

Some people had made Rosenwald give twenty million dollars to people and some had made him give more. Charity has its good and ill sides and both should be told. Mr. Rosenwald never gave twenty million dollars though to Negroes, and as I understand, he did not hire Negroes, which to me was more important than giving money to them. Anyone who doubts that Mr. Rosenwald was simply giving back to Negroes some of what he had taken from them only needs to go into the South where

from Mr. Edwin R. Embree, President of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which will prove that Mr. Rosenwald did not intend to do anything about the conditions in the South. He wrote me, taking exception to what I said in a book review of his book "Brown America" and it reads in part:

"As to the review of my book of course I was pleased by your favorable comment. Let me say just a word about your implied criticism of the work of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. My conviction is that we have in no way aided or abetted segregation. It is true that we have worked with conditions as we found them and have proceeded by evolution rather than revolution. In both schools and hospitals, we have given opportunities for education and advancement, and to my way of thinking, opportunities are the real need of the group. Rights and privileges will follow. No one realizes more keenly than I the present lacks and handicaps of the Negro in all these directions, but of the three, it seems to me that opportunities are the most important."

"Your other implication, namely, that the contribution of the Fund to Negro schools simply relieve the south from putting in money which it otherwise would have had to appropriate has given a small part of the cost of any of the school buildings. We have tried to use our funds as a means of persuading states and counties to put in their money in increasing amount. In this I think we have been usually successful. In the some-what more than 5,000 schools that we have helped to build, the Fund has contributed only about four million dollars. All the rest has come from local sources. A great bulk of the funds, and the maintenance of these schools once they were built, has come entirely from taxes. Had it not been for the active stimulus of the Rosenwald Fund, I am convinced that only a very small part of this tax money would have gone into Negro education. I think our contributions, far from taking the place of local monies, have brought in millions of southern taxes that otherwise would not have been appropriated."

(Signed) Edwin Embree

Thus you can see that Mr. Rosenwald in no way aided or abetted segregation. He depended solely upon evolution rather than revolution. He did not know that you cannot build a house until you excavate first, nor can you give a Negro opportunities until you change the southern sentiment towards him, in other words, the Negro must have his political, social and economical rights even if he does not a Rosenwald school.

Anyone who doubts that the Negro's education is a misfit should buy the Outlook and Independent for January 13, 1932 and read the article under the caption "Piety Rules a Negro College" by George Raffalovich. This man is a white Frenchman, and he says that the whole set up for Negro education is a failure. In fact the whole educational system in America is a joke. Anyone who doubts this statement should read the Outlook and Independent for Jan. 20, 1932, the article under the caption, "The Ballyhoo of Education" by Haydn S. Pearson, and he will see for himself that if education is a failure for white people, it certainly must be the most colossal failure for Negroes. The Negro has been used to receiving charity, consequently it has made him a helpless baby race, always down on his stomach, crawling and begging for a few crumbs of bread.

L. F. COLES
833 Leland Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TO MR. JULIUS ROSENWALD

"Whereas, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, one of the greatest philanthropists of the twentieth century, who gave more than fifty million dollars for the physical, intellectual, and Christian training of the youth of the United States; and, the colored youth is a great beneficiary of his gift; and,

"Whereas, the father and mother of the colored youth are grateful to this Noble Christian gentleman for the many Rosenwald Schools, school equipments, libraries, economic equipments, and shop equipments given their children; and,

"Whereas, this loved Christian gentleman finished his part on the active stage of life's drama on the 6th day of January;

"Resolved, that parents, teachers, and pupils of Rosenwald Schools, on Rosenwald Day, in February, have a Special Program commemorating the life of this broad-minded, un-selfish, loved Christian gentleman."

Teachers of City Public and Rosenwald County Training School, of Ben Hill County, Fitzgerald, Ga.

D. S. COLLINS,
Principal

JAN 11 1932
WHAT OTHERS SAY

JULIUS ROSENWALD
(Indianapolis Star)

The life of Julius Rosenwald represented two factors which brought great satisfaction to his fellow citizens. His career was one of those meteoric ascents from obscurity to riches and prominence, typical of the traditional American opportunity awaiting ability and ambition. Having won great wealth, he endeared himself to the nation by the manner in which he used it for the benefit of fellow men. His charities ran into many millions, few men devoting so large a proportion of their means in useful philanthropies.

Mr. Rosenwald was the motivating force largely responsible for the development of the great Sears, Roebuck Company, but, in this case, the individual loomed as large on the national horizon as the business institution he directed. He entered the then small mail-order house in 1895, eventually becoming president and then chairman of the board. In addition to his business and philanthropic work, Mr. Rosenwald found time to serve in various public capacities. He was summoned to Washington as a member of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, went to France on a war mission in 1918 and later served on the president's industrial commission. He was a trustee for several educational institutions.

In his numerous benefactions, Mr. Rosenwald usually made his liberal donations conditional upon the zeal and enthusiasm of the beneficiaries in raising similar amounts. The merchant prince was especially interested in the education of the negro. He was responsible for the erection in the South of 4,000 schools for Negro children who previously had had little educational opportunity. He built Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings for the colored people and a model apartment in Chicago for their use.

"Charity is the one pleasure which never wears out," he once said, and that sentiment persisted even to his final illness. He established funds of various kinds, including a saving and pension fund for the thousands of his employees. He erected a \$3,000,000 industrial museum in Chicago and donated an equal sum to the University of Chicago. His chief pride was the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, which set aside \$35,000,000 for "the well-being of mankind." His participation in civic, patriotic and educational enterprises and his humanitarian activities made Mr. Rosenwald's life a blessing and an inspiration to his countrymen.

What Other Papers Say

JULIUS ROSENWALD

From the Chicago Tribune

For the moment and quite naturally Julius Rosenwald, the philanthropist is overshadowing Julius Rosenberg the business man. Certainly his generosity has earned praise, and no less certainly he thought as clearly about the stewardship of wealth as any man in his generation. The emphasis upon his philanthropies is unfortunate only because it suggests that Mr. Rosenwald was one kind of man in business and quite a different sort of person when he stepped into the role of philanthropist.

Mr. Rosenwald's personality was not so divided. He was a great philanthropist because he was a great business man; or perhaps, more accurately, the qualities of mind which brought him a great fortune were disclosed again when he turned to deciding what to do with the wealth at his disposal.

Mr. Rosenwald amassed his fortune by developing a new merchandising technique. He entered the mail order business when it was young and revolutionized the buying habits of millions of men and women. He taught the farmers and the inhabitants of small towns that they could buy better goods for less money by ordering from a catalogue than by going to a country store. The manner in which Mr. Rosenwald became wealthy is typical of our era and perhaps of no era which preceded it. Almost without exception the greatest of the contemporary American fortunes have been built up either by teaching the mass of men to need new things or by supplying old wants in a new and superior fashion. Mr. Rockefeller founded his fortune through teaching men to use kerosene instead of candles to light their houses. Mr. Ford became rich by teaching men to ride in automobiles. And so on.

Whatever the particular service or commodity may have been, the man who became rich by supplying it has had to overcome the inertia which leads men to want to do things as they have always been done. The men who became wealthy in this new way have been innovators and in a real sense leaders and teachers.

It was altogether likely that those who had amassed great wealth by exploiting innovations should continue to show originality if they decided to give their money away. They would not be content with traditional alms giving. They would find, if they could, new ways of giving money which would be superior to the old ways. And they would start finding these new ways with a wholly different attitude toward wealth than as possessed by the owners of the great fortunes of previous eras, fortunes which

had been massed through tribute levying, hoarding, and unearned increment. To the rich of other generations wealth was static. To Mr. Rosenwald it was dynamic, useful only as it was used, and capable not only of relieving abject misery but of going far beyond that in educating men to want a more wholesome and happier life than they had ever before known.

Because Mr. Rosenwald had learned to regard wealth as a dynamic force he could not tolerate the thought of tying up the principal of his gifts in perpetuities. There can be no perpetuity in a changing world, he often said, for no human creation can last forever; but even if it had been possible to create such an endowment he would have had nothing to do with it. He wanted his gifts to achieve the maximum of results in a minimum of time. That end could not be reached by spending only 4 or 5 percent of the gift each year. The amount to be spent must depend upon the work in hand and not upon the desire of the donor for an unattainable immortality.

Mr. Rosenwald had encountered inflexibility, timidity, and stupidity in his business career. He saw that gifts in perpetuity tended to increase the normal inertia in men's minds. That gave him an additional reason for insisting that his gifts be spent, principal and income, within a generation. If that were done no bureaucracy of men more intent upon preserving their jobs than upon the work in hand would be created. Let the next generation look out for its own needs.

Mr. Rosenwald was not the first man to think in these terms nor the first to act in accordance with them, but through the power of his example and through unceasing propaganda he did more perhaps than any other man to drive his point home. It seems altogether likely that as a result of his efforts the piling up of perpetual endowments is about at an end.

Today Mr. Rosenwald is honored the world over as a man of simple character, kindly and generous to a fault. In the years to come he seems destined to be remembered as one of the great innovators in both commerce and philanthropy.

Julius Rosenwald

A PART FROM THE FUND which Julius Rosenwald, the philanthropist, set up in 1917 with assets of \$20,000,000 for the well-being of mankind, the known contributions amounted to a similar amount of money. It is not improbable that during his lifetime something like fifty million out of his half-billion-dollar fortune was returned directly to the sources from which it came in philanthropic form. The cause of Negro education and health and the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. movements among Negroes shared in these gifts to the extent of several million dollars. These contributions were made necessary by the era in which we live—an era reluctant to extend the same educational facilities to the Negro population that it extends to Caucasians, and prefers to segregate the former, even in Christian associations and hospitals. Rosenwald was not responsible for this.

BUT WHAT is to come after Julius Rosenwald? He has nobly lent his hand to the task of giving the Negro better educational facilities. He has been instrumental in the building of Christian associations for him and, among other things, he has financed the construction of a \$2,500,000 model apartment and a \$3,000,000 hospital for the training of his physicians and nurses. Engrossed in this and other monumental tasks for the "well-being of humanity," he overlooked the one dire, stark need of the Negro race in America today: **WORK!** What good is an education when one has little or no opportunity to use what one has learned in practical living and service?

THE NEGRO is much further advanced now than he was when Rosenwald began his humanitarian work, and he is grateful to him for all he did. Sooner or later, if Mr. Rosenwald had lived longer, he should have realized that, so long as the Negro is denied an opportunity to work at tasks he is fitted by education to perform, so long will his well-being be in jeopardy. Education, schools, colleges, hospitals and Christian associations are but aids to the desired end. Once this fact was realized, we believe that Rosenwald would have sought to enlarge the Negro's employment as well as his educational and cultural possibilities. The task he began must not be left uncompleted—either by the Negro himself or by such other philanthropic souls as are to come after him.

Birmingham Ala.

Baptist

Feb. 4, 1932

Mail-Order Millions

Julius Rosenwald, late head of Sears Roebuck, leaves thirty millions to charity, which with the sums given during his lifetime brings the total of his benefactions to more than a hundred millions. His gifts were remarkable in their range, being made wherever he saw the greatest need, without regard to distinctions of race, country or creed. Negroes of the South were aided by hundreds of schools, institutions as diverse as Hull House in the Chicago slums and the great university named after that city were strengthened; colleges as far away as Syria and Japan were given assistance. Five millions went toward farms for Jews in Soviet Russia. More important, perhaps, than Mr. Rosenwald's gifts was the philosophy of giving which he preached—which may affect other men in days to come—especially the doctrine that money should be given during the donor's lifetime, instead of being hoarded up and finally left at one's death with various strings tied to it to hamper future generations.

AKRON, O.

TIMES-PRESS

JAN 7 1932

Julius Rosenwald

JULIUS ROSENWALD was a great merchant. But he will be remembered longest as a great philanthropist. He would have wished it so.

To him commercial profits were a matter of trusteeship, something to be distributed for humanitarian purposes. It was not that he wished to have the personal satisfaction and glory of giving. Most of his benefactions were distributed thru others.

Apart from his gift of \$35,000,000 as a separate foundation for general use to promote the "well-being of mankind," his chief interests were in education and race relations. His support of educational institutions extended from the University of Chicago to small rural schools in the south. Tho he gave millions for Jewish colonization abroad, he also cared for such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Perhaps the work in which he was most interested was the improvement of opportunity for the Negro. One of the earliest supporters of Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute, much of his later life was devoted to better race relations.

Julius Rosenwald drew his circle wider than the limits of any one race, color or creed.

AMERICAN-TRIBUNE
NEWARK, O.

JAN 20 1932

GREAT GIVER GONE.

The country is poorer on account of the loss of Julius Rosenwald, famous Chicago philanthropist, who has given away some \$40,000,000, largely for schools for negroes and charities for the Jewish race.

One wise feature of Mr. Rosenwald's giving was that he seldom contributed the full amount needed by any project. His idea was to give part of an endowment, the rest to be supplied by those who benefited by the project, or by the taxpayers. In that way a permanent support for an institution was created and self help was encouraged.

If all the country's wealth was used as generously as this great man used his, there would be little communistic or destructive spirit. This wonderful giver must have enjoyed a happiness which does not come to those who spend their money solely on themselves.

Neurology - 1932

WASHINGTON, D. C.

STAR

JAN 7 1932

A Great American.

Julius Rosenwald's name will be enshrined, as long as philanthropy remains one of mankind's cardinal virtues, with those of the greatest benefactors of all times. His bounty knew no creed, no color, no frontiers. A sturdy American in every fiber, he distributed his vast fortune in the spirit of a citizen of the world. No worthy cause, however remote, knocked in vain at his opulent door. Charity, with Julius Rosenwald, began at home, but did not end there.

One has to tabulate the monumental endowments created by the Carnegies, the Sages and the Rockefellers to find a classification expressive of the benefactions of Julius Rosenwald. The fund which has financed the innumerable projects which he either launched or supported was started in 1917. In 1928, by gift of an additional \$2,000,000, Mr. Rosenwald brought his total contributions to it to \$20,000,000 and found that it had appreciated to \$35,000,000. But this more or less permanent endowment by no means exhausts the story of his almost fabulous munificence. It does not include, for example, the \$5,000,000 Rosenwald Industrial Museum now rising in Chicago, the \$6,000,000 for Jewish colonization work in Russia, the \$3,000,000 presented to the University of Chicago or a sum of \$2,500,000 set aside to build model apartments for Negroes in Chicago similar to the ones erected in Harlem by John D. Rockefeller, jr.

Julius Rosenwald, to whom riches came suddenly and copiously, recognized the obligation incumbent upon the upper ten thousand to minister to the needs of the myriads less fortunate than themselves. "From the standpoint of both social morality and business efficiency," he once said, "I hold that the fortunes which men have made in this day and age should be employed by them in the support of such educational, benevolent or humanitarian enterprises as will benefit their contemporaries—they and their children, no more. Inheritances extended to the third and fourth generation have proved a handicap rather than an incentive."

It was in the spirit of this practical creed that Julius Rosenwald conducted his benefactory activities. He was born in Springfield, Ill., within the shadow of Lincoln's home. His friends always ascribed Mr. Rosenwald's unflagging interest in Negro welfare to the cir-

cumstance that the Great Emancipator remained through life one of his ideals. Tuskegee Institute and Negro Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the country, as well various other institutions and causes associated with the advancement of the colored race, were recipients of Rosenwald aid on an unceasing scale.

No tribute to this great American would be complete without a testimonial to his eminence as a business man. Yet money for its sheer possession, or even as a badge of commercial success, meant conspicuously little to Julius Rosenwald. He came to acquire merely in order that he might have more to distribute. He belied gloriously the taunt that Americans are dollar chasers. One of the richest men of his time, a self-effacing modesty remained to the end his distinguishing characteristic. His proudest achievements were new mercies rendered.

The American people—people everywhere who venerate charity as the noblest of human attributes—will mourn the loss of Julius Rosenwald. It was characteristic of the man that thoughts of his humanitarian works preoccupied his last conscious moments. The children of such a father show him a shining tribute in determining to perpetuate the Rosenwald Fund, that it may live and thrive to his eternal memory and as an inspiration to Americans of great wealth who come after him. A grateful country stands at the bier of Julius Rosenwald, proud to have numbered him among the first citizens of the Republic.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
MERCURY

JAN 8 1932

Julius Rosenwald, one of the most conspicuous philanthropists of the ages, who gave millions for the education of the Negro, to Jewish institutions, museums, clinics, hospitals, universities and charitable agencies, was unique in many singularities one being his objection to endowments in perpetuity. He stipulated that his gifts should be spent within twenty-five years after his death. It was his experience, he said, that trustees controlling large funds are not only desirous of conserving the principal, but even adding to it out of surplus income. He believed more good could be accomplished by expending funds as trustees find opportunities for constructive work, instead of storing up large sums of money

for long periods. Coming generations, he thought, could be relied upon to provide for their own needs as they arrive.

Also the situation changes. We can think of many bequests by New Bedford people where the occasion which inspired gifts have so altered in the years since they were made that bequests have been frozen and are only available for purposes that are no longer vital.

Mr. Rosenwald transcended all barriers of race, religion and nationality and has been pronounced one of the largest-minded and largest-hearted men of modern times. His sense of social responsibility was rare and he was a genius in applying his wealth to make a better world.

The inaugural address of Governor Roosevelt was regarded with uncommon interest outside the state of New York, because since it is likely he may be the Democratic candidate for president, there was eagerness to see what he would have to say of prevailing conditions, and how far he would criticize President Hoover who will be the candidate of the Republicans. Governor Roosevelt is the type of broad-minded leader who would not indulge in that sort of attack. At the outset of his address he said it would be useless and ungracious to place the blame for our present situation upon individuals or groups or any specific acts. But he did reflect that in two years the concentration of wealth and the power of wealth had shown few plans for reconstruction of a better-ordered civilization in which economic freedom of the individual is served.

Governor Roosevelt's message was, of course, largely devoted to the affairs of the state of New York, but even these topics have a national significance, for cities and states are involved in the problems that vex in a general way. The governor calls for new banking laws and ethics and a revision of the laws relating to the sale of securities to the public. In fairness to the railroads, he proposes a tax on heavy motor vehicles commensurate with their use of costly state highways. Taxes on real estate are too high, due to the increase in the cost of local and state government. Local governments have been guilty of great waste and duplication of un-

necessary improvements. Since taxes have not come up to the estimate, Governor Roosevelt proposes new sources, including an increase in the taxes on personal incomes, on gasoline, and on the sale of shares of stock.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

REGISTER

JAN 7 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Julius Rosenwald will be remembered by his fellow men very largely for the beauty of the sentiment that lay behind his great philanthropies. His own early life had been one of succeeding struggles and when he amassed wealth he began to look around for places where he could do the most good for the underdog in any fight that might have been going on at the time. To the American Negro he will remain a saint for all time. Fine schools, splendid medical centers with opportunity for the brilliant among our colored citizens to become doctors and surgeons, almost numberless Y. M. C. A. buildings for the use of the Negro were among the hundreds of other gifts to aid the Negro in his striving to rise above the servile position in which he found himself at the close of the Civil War and to assume his rightful station among the peoples of the earth.

A faithful member of the Jewish Church, he never let sectarian thoughts motivate him in bestowing gifts where they would do good work. He was as free to aid Christian charities as Jewish. His one thought seemed to be that he had become the custodian of immense wealth and that his duty was to put it to the service of upbuilding the human race regardless of sectarian divisions.

His march from poverty to riches he invariably ascribed to "good luck." He contended that riches and brains were not synonymous terms. He insisted that sometimes they were closely related but that such fact was merely an odd coincidence, because most of the great fortunes of the world had risen by sheer good fortune or by some accident that might have come either to a smart man or an ignorant one. It was this peculiar train of thought very likely that gave him such a friendly feeling for the

poor and struggling and drove him to his efforts to relieve suffering and to open the ways to higher things to those who would otherwise have "had no chance" in life.

The world is better for the life of Julius Rosenwald. He was a big man in every way. A good man might better describe him and he will be sincerely mourned by tens of thousands of those who have been helped by his thoughtful and generous acts.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

TENNESSEAN

JAN 8 1932

Julius Rosenwald.

Julius Rosenwald, whose death occurred in Chicago Wednesday, was a benefactor of humanity.

As president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, he headed a gigantic mercantile house which carried many of the luxuries of city life to every rural section served by the United States mails, and which did an annual business reaching many millions of dollars.

He gave millions for the erection of 5,075 primary and secondary schools for negroes in the South. He was instrumental in the organization in Chicago of the first negro Y. M. C. A. and gave more than \$625,000 for the erection of such Christian centers in other cities of the United States.

Perhaps no state in the South has benefited from Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy more than Tennessee has. There are 369 negro schools in this state which were provided partly through funds from him. Eighty-eight libraries for schools and nineteen busses to carry children from remote sections to schools have been provided. In three counties county libraries have been established with help from the Rosenwald fund with trucks to carry books to various distribution points. The Rosenwald foundation also made large gifts to Meharry Medical college and to the state A. and I. Normal college. The work at Fisk university likewise has been greatly aided by Mr. Rosenwald's munificence.

In addition to the large amounts he gave for the benefit of the negro race, he contributed to numerous Christian and Jewish causes and established the Sears, Roebuck Agricultural Research foundation as a step in farm relief through scientific marketing and gave \$1,000,000 in 1913 to the Council of Grain exchanges for research work in crop improvement.

Mr. Rosenwald's known benefactions totaled \$25,000,000, extending into various countries, and he was never happier than when he was dispensing charity.

He built up one of the nation's greatest were made to bloom in the hearts and minds businesses on the principle that customers and bodies of the most lowly who became bet must be satisfied, and the fruits of his genius ter and happier citizens because he lived.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

EVE. RECORDER

JAN 8 - 1932

Julius Rosenwald.

The city of Chicago has lost one of its most distinguished citizens and the nation one of its finest philanthropic figures through the death of Julius Rosenwald.

Mr. Rosenwald was a very rich man. He accumulated wealth by hard work, but he had no romantic delusions about his own smartness such as many successful business men entertain. He usually ascribed his accumulation of material things as due to "luck."

"Rich men," Mr. Rosenwald once declared, "are not smart because they got rich. They didn't get rich because they are smart. Don't ever confuse wealth with brains. They are synonymous sometimes, but not too often."

The great business of Sears, Roebuck & Co. was the outgrowth of Mr. Rosenwald's directing genius, but he never boasted of his achievements in the world of commerce, and it is rather as a philanthropist that we like to think of him.

Possessing an extremely generous personality, his benefactions knew no limitations of race or color, creed or sect. He was always the friend of the unfortunate, particularly when he found that misfortune was the result of circumstances or prejudices entirely out of the control of the victim. He was especially interested in Negro education, Y. M. C. A. buildings, better housing projects and better medical training for American Negroes.

We can ill spare men of such intellectual honesty and open handed generosity. Mr. Rosenwald has made the world a richer and better place to live in, and has left a finer monument to his memory in deeds of kindness done than countless others to whose prowess tall shafts of marble have been raised. He will continue to live in the hearts of men and women for many, many years.

Moultrie, Ga. Observer
Friday, January 8, 1932

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, who died this week at the age of seventy, made money easily and spent it wisely. The negroes of the South have particular reason to mourn his departure from earth for he has been a friend indeed to the colored race. He was not a politician who professed friendship and stirred up strife among the races of the South, but was a quiet, modest, far-seeing friend who spent millions of dollars to give a chance to negro children that had no chance, and to encourage vocational education among the blacks. Rosenwald schools today run into the thousands, and if they are all doing as good work as those are doing that are located in this county, then it is a wonderful work for one man to accomplish.

NORWICH, CONN.

BULLETIN

JAN 8 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Julius Rosenwald was a man who amassed many millions. He also gave away many millions and it was characteristic of him to want to do something for his fellowmen while he was alive, while he knew about their needs and while he could see the results of his efforts.

He was a business man who put into operation policies which were known throughout the country. Through his mail order business his company gained a nation-wide reputation and developments have followed whereby it is represented by branch houses in all parts of the country.

As a merchant and as a philanthropist he has established lasting monuments. He regarded charity as a pleasure and his acts gave substantial proof of his claim. Although he was deeply interested in the extension of aid through Jewish charities, in furthering the purposes of the Y. M. C. A. and in extending relief where needed in other countries, he was also moved by the conditions in the south among the Negroes, and spent large sums in the establishment of thousands of Negro schools. In this work he was aroused to liberal contributions through the efforts of Booker T. Washington, that great leader among the Negroes whose work and whose presentation of conditions stirred so many.

It was not solely among the Negroes that his educational efforts were made, for the University of Chicago buildings and the museum that bears his name indicate some of the large projects he backed. He was concerned for the future, but he believed the most desirable results were to be gained by bettering present conditions as rapidly as possible and it is a requirement in connection with the Julius Rosenwald fund, which he established, that it must be spent within a quarter of a century of his death. He set an example that is worthy of emulation.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

JAN 7 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Julius Rosenwald, who died in his sleep yesterday afternoon at his home, in Chicago, was one of the great philanthropists of his time. His known gifts are put at above \$50,000,000. His sympathies were boundless and his great heart

HARTFORD, CONN.

TIMES

JAN 8 1932

TRUE TO TITLE.

prompted his beneficenses in many directions. For an industrial museum he gave \$5,000,000, to the University of Chicago he donated another \$5,000,000, the German war orphans received \$500,000, he was a warm friend of the Negro race, giving to their housing project in Chicago \$2,700,000, to rural Negro schools in the South \$3,300,000, and to their Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., \$625,000, besides \$250,000 to the Tuskegee Institute.

But the necessities of his own race were predominant with him. The cause of Jewish philanthropy was enriched by his generous contributions, and he gave as well much of his time and advice. The Rosenwald Fund of \$20,000,000 testifies to his love of his people and his appreciation of their need. Many more millions were given to Jewish colonization, the Jewish Theological Seminary, the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation and other organizations.

A leading merchant, he was interested in vast business enterprises. Yet at the last it was his philanthropic work, especially the Rosenwald Foundation, that occupied his mind. When he realized that his death was a matter of only a few days, he dictated from his sick bed a program to be followed by the heads of that institution.

Mr. Rosenwald first became sick about two years ago, but his illness became more pronounced only in recent months. About eight days ago it was realized that he was in a critical condition. He died at the age of 69 of heart disease and complications.

Prominent merchant, leading philanthropist, eminent citizen and lovable man, he will be greatly missed.

When Julius Rosenwald established a \$35,000,000 fund in 1917 for the purpose of promoting the "well-being of mankind," the world was given startling evidence of the measure and range of his love for his fellow-men. Yet even that princely gift was more a symbol than the full representation of the genuine kindness he felt for less favored groups and races. The Negro race has been particularly aided by his benefactions, a large part of the \$2,500,000 income from the fund last year being devoted to welfare work among Negro children. He was enthusiastic in his belief that racial barriers can and should be removed.

Mr. Rosenwald's death closes the career of a most remarkable man. He disclaimed credit for the tremendous expansion of the great mail order company which took place under his direction and he much preferred to speak of the job of helping the handicapped. Characteristic of his benefactions was the wide freedom he granted in the administration of the funds which he made available. Mindful of changing conditions he insisted that the ministry of his wealth must enter such channels as open up to it in a rapidly changing era. While Mr. Rosenwald was deeply devoted to the Jewish race, he belonged to all races as his heart was singularly filled with sympathetic interest in the members of all creeds. He was a philanthropist, a "lover of man," as the Greek origin of the word designates, in a very genuine sense of the term.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BULLETIN

JAN 7 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

There are 5,000 ROSENWALD schools for negroes in the rural sections of the South. In fifteen cities he has helped to erect buildings for Negro Young Men's Christian Associations. He has been a generous supporter and a trustee of Tuskegee. The interest of this outstanding representative of American Jewry in benefactions for the Negro race was doubly typical of his munificent philanthropy. In his generosity he recognized no lines of race or creed or other divisionals of the race of men. He asked only to be shown need. And then he sought—and always found—means for constructive relief. He gave intelligently, to remedy as well as to relieve. He was one

of the greatest philanthropists in this nation and this period; he played a great part in the rendering of a chapter of humankindness never equalled in any previous place or time in the story of civilization.

Chicago was his home. But he was national in many senses. Philadelphia had particularly intimate relations with him through kinship and friendships and the links of business enterprise.

JULIUS ROSENWALD was one of the exemplars of the genius of success in American business enterprise. His was an outstanding type of magnificent fortune, accumulated by enterprise and acumen, and used unselfishly, as a stewardship for the good of the time and the people among whom he lived and the continuing benefit of their successors.

Neurology-1932

Jewish REVIEW
Cleveland, O.
JAN 15 1932

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS

American Israel mourns the death of one of its noblest and most generous sons. America has lost one of its most intelligent philanthropists. When Julius Rosenwald passed away on the afternoon of January 6th, it meant an irreparable loss, not only to his family and friends but to countless thousands of human beings who directly or indirectly had become indebted to him as their benefactor. Tributes from representative leaders in all walks of life are ample testimony of the universal esteem and affection in which this prince among men was held.

The biography of Julius Rosenwald is a profound lesson in the proper uses of wealth. The story of his life may not be dramatic. But it is certainly full of meaning. Here, if ever, was a man who lived purposefully. Through the wizardry of his financial and organizing ability, he built up a gigantic commercial structure. In the process he accumulated great wealth. That is not so important. But what he did with his wealth and how he did it are of vast importance.

Julius Rosenwald was more than a philanthropist. He was a great teacher of the art of giving. His lifetime contributions to various institutions and causes are said to exceed fifty millions of dollars. In itself that is a staggering sum. Yet the intelligent, scientific methods by which that money has been put to work have resulted in an actual good worth many times that amount.

Two well reasoned out principles were basic in his philosophy of charity. First of all, he knew that institutions change and sometimes outlive their usefulness. He was not interested in perpetuating them, but in enabling them to serve effectively in the immediate future. Therefore when he made contributions to institutions, it was with the stipulation that both principal and interest be spent within a generation.

This is the theory upon which the \$35,000,000 Rosenwald Foundation was established "for the well being of mankind." Secondly, he believed that his donation should be the instrument for compelling giving on the part of others. He usually made his gifts conditional upon the raising of a definite amount. It was a method which proved highly successful.

Like a good Jew, Julius Rosenwald was interested not only in his own people but in all peoples. He was loyal to Israel and at the same time universal in his interests. He gave large sums of money to Jewish relief overseas, to Jewish colonization projects in Soviet Russia, to the Hebrew Union College and other Jewish institutions in America. The University of Chicago and Harvard Medical School are among the numerous American institutions which are indebted to him.

Of great significance and far-reaching consequence was his interest in the Negro. He was indeed the white brother of the American Negro. He did more for Negro education than any

other individual or group. He was responsible through the Rosenwald Foundation for inducing a number of Southern states to provide the facilities of public school education for their colored children. Sixteen Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. buildings for negroes are monuments, not to a paternalistic attitude, but to a real human sympathy for an underprivileged race.

We cannot adequately and justly measure the worth of such a man in words. Nor can we hope to fill with praise the aching void created by his death. We can but try to resign ourselves to the fact of his loss and be humbly grateful for his life and influence. We Jews can be justly proud that he belonged to us because he symbolized some of those qualities which we like to think of as ideally Jewish. His life merited to the full our ancient maxim—Zecher Tzadik Levrocho—"The memory of the righteous is indeed a blessing."

PEORIA, ILL.
JOURNAL

JAN 7 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Although Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, who died yesterday, was widely known for the millions he poured into public welfare projects, he was better known to his intimates as a useful citizen whose example was quite as potent as his benevolences.

For many years, Mr. Rosenwald inspired as well as financed welfare movements. He contributed personal interest and business experience as well as money. He was accessible precisely as the late Nathan Straus of New York was accessible. The controlling problem with him was not whether the money should be spent but how it could be spent most effectively and economically.

Moreover, in his vast philanthropies, Mr. Rosenwald gave no evidence of racial, religious or class prejudice. He contributed liberally to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. He contributed \$3,660,000 toward the establishment of free rural schools for Negroes and \$2,700,000 toward a model housing project for the Negroes of Chicago. He was a patron of scientific research and higher education. He gave \$5,000,000 to the University of Chicago, and \$6,000,000 for Jewish colonization in Russia. He established the Julius Rosenwald Fund with a capital of \$30,000,000 for "the well-being of mankind."

His gifts were not things apart. They were enriched by his sympathy and by his sustained interest. He stood for good government and served his country and city in times of stress. He was both a generous and useful citizen whose vast fortune was merely ancillary to a lofty idealism.

His record is his best memorial.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

JAN 9 1932

Julius Rosenwald

Among the other notably fine traits for which the late Julius Rosenwald was noted was that of modesty. In business he was one of the most successful men the American Nation has produced. He was instrumental in creating one of the largest mercantile organizations in the history of the world. His personal wealth was enormous.

But the great merchant who passed away Wednesday said on more than one occasion that his success was not due altogether to his own qualifications as business leader. On the contrary, he declared, he had benefited from many strokes of good fortune. Many other men as capable as he, Mr. Rosenwald said, had not gotten the "breaks" that had come to him. Be that as it may, it is certainly true that the man the country is now mourning knew how to make the most of opportunities that came to him.

Long after Mr. Rosenwald is forgotten as a business genius, however, he will be remembered as an unselfish and wise philanthropist. Few men in this generation have been more fully possessed by the doctrine of the stewardship of wealth, a doctrine of which we are hearing much today in the world's critical economic situation. As he accumulated millions from successfully managed business, he invested heavily in those institutions that promoted education, character and culture.

The South has especial reason to be grateful for the philanthropies of Julius Rosenwald. He provided for small rural schools in that section, gave much aid to negro schools, and was instrumental in large degree in promoting practical education among Southern negroes. He was a benefactor of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the University of Chicago, and he gave largely for Jewish colonization abroad.

The life of Julius Rosenwald will continue to be an inspiration to the American people.

DES MOINES, IA.
TRIBUNE-CAPITAL

JAN 5 1932

MURDER AND LITERACY.

Our nation continues to be the most murderous in the world, but the common assumption that Chicago and New York have the highest murder rates in the country is erroneous. In this respect, Chicago ranks fortieth among American cities, and

New York ranks seventy-eighth.

The thirty American cities with the highest murder rates are nearly all in the south. The first five are Memphis, Atlanta, Lexington, Birmingham, and Shreveport. Memphis has more than eight times as many murders per capita as New York.

The large Negro population in the south does not wholly explain this relation of geography and murder rates, for Chicago and New York also have many Negro residents. A more accurate explanation is in the fact that murder rates tally closely with literacy figures.

In Birmingham, in particular, the murder rate has followed downward the percentage of illiterates in the city. And in the south as a whole there probably will be fewer murders when there are fewer illiterates.

Death of Julius Rosenwald

When death claimed Julius Rosenwald the last chapter was written to a life that spent itself in service to humanity. While Julius Rosenwald did give millions to help Negro children to have educational advantages and while he did give tens of thousands to Colored Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.'s yet his bounty extended to Jews, the poor whites and in fact practically all kinds of charity. 1-14-32

The Negro feels his going keenly but Rosenwald will forever live in the lives of black girls and boys whose education he made possible. Jackson, Tenn.

He was a Jew but his example was far more Christian than some who profess to love the lowly Nazarene.

A movement has been perfected to have in every town at 3 p. m. Sunday, January 31, a suitable memorial exercise and the *Index* hopes to see it observed by all our people. Julius Rosenwald is dead, but his soul goes marching on.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
STAR

JAN 8 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD, PHILANTHROPIST
Julius Rosenwald, merchant, donated forty million dollars for his fellow men. As a public benefactor he will rank in the social history of the United States with Rockefeller and Carnegie. He founded great industrial museum in his home city of Chicago. He gave largely to other objects there. He supplied two and a half millions to improve the welfare of the neglected negro children of the South. He contributed large sums for the people of his own race. When employees of his business were caught in the stock market crash he helped them out. He pledged twenty millions of his personal fortune to save a great business in the post-war deflation slump.

Any city and any race has good right to be proud of such a citizen. He was an outstanding credit to the nation. Very rich men have died in St. Louis. There is the same need for giving here. Any St.

Louisian could perpetuate his name for all time in his home city by the gift of an outlying park or parks, or a natural history museum. There have been some substantial gifts here, it is true, but no St. Louisian, since the days of Henry Shaw a half-century ago, has visualized his affection—or debt, if you look at it in the right light—to his home city as Julius Rosenwald did to his. It is time some Julius Rosenwald came forward here.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JOURNAL & TIMES

JAN 12 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Not many men have lived a more useful life than Julius Rosenwald, a merchant of large note, who has just passed from the scene of action. Mr. Rosenwald's success was not confined to the phenomenal growth of the business of the great mail order house which he headed with such marked ability. Sears, Roebuck and Company grew into a great organization under his able guidance. But Mr. Rosenwald had other interests. He had felt the sting and hurt of poverty and knew something of its disadvantages from an educational standpoint as well as from other standpoints, and so became profoundly interested in education, particularly in its relation to negroes of the South.

In discussing some of his philanthropic activities and the origin and reason for his interests in negro education, the Nashville Banner says: "Of latter years, especially, it could be truly said Mr. Rosenwald's interests concerned themselves chiefly with his philanthropies. He himself had been obliged to struggle against the handicaps imposed by insufficient educational training and he never forgot the fact. Besides, he was one of the men who come along who are naturally inclined to help others. While Mr. Rosenwald was fully conscious of the service great wealth sanely disposed of could render society, he likewise took keen personal pleasure in doing good for others that largely increased the value of what he did. Mr. Rosenwald gave freely to any good cause that seemed to him to have a just claim on him, but he was principally concerned with the welfare of oppressed Jews in the lands of the earth and in the negro in the United States. Many years ago Mr. Rosenwald became interested in the enterprises for negroes sponsored by

ington at Tuskegee, Ala., al results of that interest are seen today in thousands of negro schools in the Southern states. Mr. Rosenwald always, however, chose to help those negro communities that would help them-

selves and could enlist the aid of the whites in their district. It was also a cardinal principal that Rosenwald schools should be built under the general supervision and approval of state departments of education. In a word, the money of the Rosenwald fund has been spent to help those who would help themselves. Another prime consideration with Mr. Rosenwald was that philanthropy should concern itself with the present and the near future and so he arranged no long-continued bequests. He gave outright to the tune of millions, but he did not attempt to dictate for the future."

It is interesting to note that Mr. Rosenwald was, when a youth, a resident of Alabama for a while, living with an uncle in Talladega, and it may be that his interest in Tuskegee during Booker Washington's time, and his interest in negro education generally, grew out of his early experiences in this state. In any event Julius Rosenwald left in his philanthropic record a heritage more precious and more enduring than the great material fortune he had called into existence.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEWS
JAN 7 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

JULIUS ROSENWALD was a great merchant. But he will be remembered longest as a great philanthropist. He would have wished it so. To him commercial profits were a matter of trusteeship, something to be distributed for humanitarian purposes. It was not that he wished to have the personal satisfaction and glory of giving. Most of his benefactions were distributed thru others.

Apart from his gift of \$35,000,000 as a separate foundation for general use to promote the "well-being of mankind," his chief interests were in education and race relations. His support of educational institutions extended from the University of Chicago to small rural schools in the South. Tho he gave millions for Jewish colonization abroad, he also cared for such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Perhaps the work in which he was most interested was the improvement of opportunity for the negro. One of the earliest supporters of Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute, much of his later life was devoted to better race relations.

Julius Rosenwald drew his circle wider than the limits of any one race, or color, or creed.

AVE



[Associated Press Photo.]

WORKING WITH FORMER PRESIDENT AND FORMER GOVERNOR FOR CHARITY. Left to right: Alfred E. Smith, former governor of New York; Calvin Coolidge, former President, and Julius Rosenwald discuss provisions of will of late Conrad Hubert creating \$6,000,000 charity fund.

ROSENWALD GAVE MILLION IN STATE

Many Schools Aided by Benefactions of Noted Chicago Philanthropist.

Benefactions of Julius Rosenwald, the Chicago philanthropist who died Wednesday, amounted to the startling total of close to \$1,000,000 in Atlanta and Georgia, it was announced on Thursday by R. B. Eleazer, director of education of the commission on interracial co-operation here.

Of this amount \$728,957 is of actual record as having been given or pledged for a term of years. Other amounts which go for scholarships and various other educational needs, of which there was no formal record, will bring the total to a figure close to a million.

While the bulk of these donations is for negro education, some of the

money, as in the case of Emory University, are for white institutions. Quite as interesting as the figures themselves are the various ramifications of the gifts, ranging from child welfare to library work, from Y. M. C. A.'s to colleges of higher education.

The scope of Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy may be visualized in the statement that he had contributed to 5,500 negro schools in the south in the past 15 years, of which 221 are in Georgia and five in Fulton county. To the Georgia institutions he had given \$239,957.

Following is an outline of Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy in Atlanta and Georgia, mainly in Atlanta:

In 1918, \$25,000 from Mr. Rosenwald personally and from the Rosenwald fund for the building of the Butler Street negro Y. M. C. A., which cost \$141,000.

From the fund to Morehouse College, a unit for negro men of Atlanta University, conditional on the institution raising a like amount, which is assured, \$100,000 for the endowment.

Personally to Spelman College, a unit of Atlanta University for negro women, \$100,000.

From the fund for Spelman's endowment, \$100,000.

From the fund to the new Atlanta University, a combination of the above units and the old university, \$15,000 to \$25,000 a year for operating expenses.

Fund for Training School.

From the fund to the Atlanta School of Social Work, an institution for the training of social workers, \$5,000 a year which has been given for several years and will continue.

From the fund to the Community Employment Service Training school, an industrial institution on Jackson street, \$25,000 to match an equal amount raised locally, to maintain the school for five years.

To Morris Brown University, \$5,000 for current expenses.

From the fund to the American Association for Adult Education which recently opened a center here in addition to one in New York, \$5,000 for a period of five years.

From the fund, \$239,957 for Georgia institutions mentioned above.

In October, 1926, Mr. Rosenwald and the fund gave \$25,000, to cover a five-year period, for the study of delinquency and dependency among negro children in Georgia to be equalled by public and private subscription.

This survey was undertaken by Miss Louisa B. Fitz Simons, and was terminated successfully last October. It resulted in the creation of Child Welfare Association of Fulton and DeKalb counties, and its findings have been used in the state welfare work among white children.

Fellowship for Professor.

These complete the benefactions for negro education and racial betterment with the exception of a fellowship



AS HE APPEARED DURING THE WORLD WAR.

Julius Rosenwald while a member of the advisory council of the national council of defense and chairman of commission on supplies.

given to Professor Fred Hall, director of Clark University, for a course in music in New York.

In September, 1930, the fund gave \$50,000 to Emory University for the maintenance of a library school, equal amounts having been given by the Carnegie Foundation and the university, this gift to cover five years. In addition \$9,000 was given for scholarships from 1930 to 1935 in this school.

Mr. Rosenwald also provided fellowships calling for European study to the following members of Emory's faculty: Dr. M. H. Dewey, for the study of art; Professor W. B. Baker, for biology, and Professor J. P. Corry for history.

The fund has also contributed liberally to the work of the Commission of Interracial Co-operation in Atlanta.

Two years ago Dr. W. W. Alexander, was on Mr. Rosenwald's nomination, made a member of the board of trustees of the Rosenwald fund.

Clark Foreman, of Atlanta, has been for three years on the staff of the fund with headquarters in Nashville.

EULOGY AND FLOWERS

ABSENT AT FUNERAL

CHICAGO, Jan. 7. (P)—Julius Rosenwald was buried today after simple private services in keeping with his entire life.

Without any eulogy, without any flowers and with only the members

of his family attending, the last rites were held for one of the world's greatest philanthropists, a merchant prince who disliked ostentation.

Not long before he died yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rosenwald had told his son he wanted the simplest possible funeral.

The services at the Rosenwald home, in suburban Highland Park were conducted by Rabbi Louis L. Mann, of Sinai temple, and consisted chiefly in the reading of Mr. Rosenwald's favorite psalms—the 90th, the 23d, the 15th and the 24th. Burial was in the Rosehill cemetery.

ROSENWALD HELPED MANY TENNESSEE SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES

Tennessee children, particularly those of the Negro race, owe a great debt to Julius Rosenwald, millionaire founder of a fund which has reached its benevolent influence into the cabins in the cornfields and city tenements all over the state during the past 11 years.

SMITH PAYS TRIBUTE

"Mr. Rosenwald was one of the greatest friends the South ever had and was one of the

greatest of American S. L. Smith, director of the Rosenwald fund in the Southern states, told The Nashville Tennessean by telephone from Hopkinsville, Ky., last night. Mr. Smith said general offices of the fund in the Cotton States building here would be closed today.

First news of Mr. Rosenwald's death in Chicago late Wednesday was brought to members of the staff of the Julius Rosenwald fund office, Cotton States building, by The Nashville Tennessean, and although S. L. Smith, director of the fund in 15 Southern states, was out of the city, other members of the staff expressed sincere grief at Mr. Rosenwald's passing.

Gave Personal Touch

Dudley Tanner, state agent for Negro schools in the Tennessee department of education, said that the personal touch of Mr. Rosenwald in all his giving of millions was what had distinguished it from other foundations and funds. He voiced a feeling of sincere grief over the millionaire philanthropist's death as he outlined some of the major gifts to Tennessee children which he made.

In Tennessee there are today 369 schools for Negro children, funds for which were partially provided by the Julius Rosenwald fund. The same fund provided 19 busses with daily transportation for more than 60 Negro pupils who live at a distance from consolidated schools. Eighty-eight libraries have been provided by the fund in 71 Negro schools in 42 counties at a cost of nearly \$12,000.

County Libraries

Three counties of Tennessee have county libraries which serve both white and Negro people and which were partially built and equipped with money from the Rosenwald fund. In Hamilton, Knox and Shelby counties these large libraries with trucks carrying books to every rural community were made possible by a contribution of Rosenwald funds about one-fourth of the total.

Mr. Tanner says that Tennessee has the largest per capita of Negro pupils in Rosenwald aid schools than any other of the Southern states where in the last 12 years the fund established by Mr. Ros-

enwald has spent \$4,000,000 in schools. Always the idea was to work through state departments of education and to provide approximately one-fourth of the funds, thus giving material aid but leaving a spirit of independence and local pride.

Aided Meharry College

Mr. Tanner said that in addition the Rosenwald foundation has given \$250,000 to Meharry Medical College, \$50,000 in the past to the A. and I. State Normal College for Negroes and is now giving \$125,000 more to this state institution for Negroes.

Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk university was out of the city but at the office it was estimated that for years the Rosenwald fund has given hundreds of thousands in maintenance of libraries, scholarships for teachers needing graduate work and current expenses.

Mr. Smith who directs the work for the Julius Rosenwald Fund in 15 states of the South from his offices here was named 11 years ago to that post. He is a Tennessean by birth and had been agent for Negro schools in this state for years before he received the Rosenwald fund. Mr. Rosenwald had only partially begun his great program and so he with Mr. Smith managed all the dispensation of funds personally until three years ago when the foundation was permanently reorganized. Associated with Mr. Smith for 11 years has been Miss Bessie Carney as comptroller of the funds in the South and a number of other staff members.

ROSENWALD BURIED

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—(P)—Julius Rosenwald was buried today after simple private services in keeping with his entire life. Without any eulogy, without any flowers and with only the members of his family attending, the last rites were held for one of the world's greatest philanthropists, a merchant prince who disliked ostentation. Not long before he died yesterday afternoon, Mr. Rosenwald had told his son he wanted the simplest possible funeral.



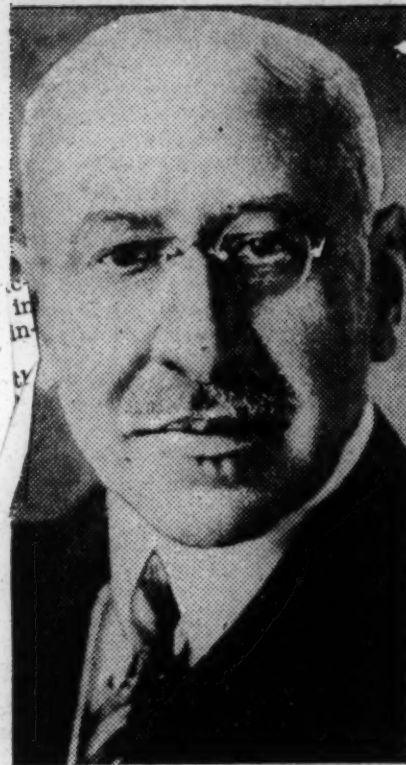
SON TAKES AWARD.

Lessing Rosenwald with plaque presented to his father in 1930 for "distinguished service."

MR. ROSENWALD

Julius Rosenwald was a great American citizen, a great merchant, a great philanthropist. In achieving his place in the business world he performed one of those romantic feats that people like to read about and tell their children about. This penniless boy lived to become many times a millionaire and to be rated as one of the great merchant princes of his time. After business success came the moment when he wished to turn his mind to philanthropy. Mere idle giving did not satisfy so intelligent and original a man. He wished to put his money to the highest possible uses, so that all of his benefactions were thoughtfully bestowed. He gave away some \$40,000,000. He was particularly interested in education, especially Negro education. There are 5,500 schools that owe their existence to his generosity, and thousands owe their chance at an education to that same generosity.

Philanthropist Dies



JULIUS ROSENWALD

'Lover Of Man' Advertiser Dies In Chicago

1-7-32

Julius Rosenwald, Noted Philanthropist, Passes At 69 After Long Illness

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—(P)—Julius Rosenwald, numbered among the greatest philanthropists of all time, died today.

The ravages of arteriosclerosis and kidney ailments that had kept him bedfast for months overcame his weakened heart and he died in his sleep at 2:55 p.m. He would have been 70 years old next August.

The fortune founded on the growth of Sears, Roebuck and Company, of which he was chairman at his death, Mr. Rosenwald pitted against racial and religious intolerance, ignorance, and poverty. His benefactions to humanity totaled more than \$40,000,000.

His personal contributions, so far as they could be tabulated from incomplete records since the beginning of the century, reached \$21,568,670. In addition he had created the Rosenwald Foundation through an endowment of 200,000 shares of Sears, Roebuck stock worth \$20,000,000 at the time of the gift.

At the Highland Park home at his death were his widow, the former Mrs. Adelaide Goodking, of St. Paul, who was his second wife and the mother-in-law of his son, Lessing; the two sons, Lessing J. and William, and three daughters, Mrs. Edith R. Stern, of Ravinia, Mrs. Marian R. Stern, of New Orleans,

and Mrs. Adele R. Levy, of New York.

The first Mrs. Rosenwald died three years ago and the philanthropist married Mrs. Goodking in 1930, settling upon her \$1,000,000. She waived further rights to his estate.

Julius Rosenwald made of philanthropy a business. He possessed original, definite, and fixed ideas on the use of his wealth for the good of man. He stipulated that the vast endowments he created must be fully spent within 25 years after his death. He seldom gave the full amount needed for a benevolent project. Each of the 5,500 Rosenwald schools received only perhaps one-third or one-fourth of their endowment from him; the rest, he required, must be supplied by the beneficiaries of those schools and the taxpayers, that they might be interested in the maintenance thenceforth.

Born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12, 1862, Mr. Rosenwald founded his fortune in the clothing business. He was a clothier's clerk in Springfield at 15, owner of a Fifth Avenue shop in New York City at 21, and a manufacturer in Chicago at 23.

In 1895 he purchased for \$70,000 a half interest in the company through whose success he realized his greatest desire, to battle against racial and religious intolerance, and to educate and rehabilitate the poor of many lands.

Twenty-five years from now the many additional millions which Mr. Rosenwald established in trust funds, principally the one bearing his name for the education of negroes in the South, will be spent.



[Wallinger Photo.]

FAMOUS PHILANTHROPIST TAKEN BY DEATH.

Julius Rosenwald, noted for his charities, who died after long illness at his home in Ravinia.

Rosenwald's Heirs To Get \$30,000,000

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—(AP)—The Daily News says it has learned that approximately \$30,000,000 is left to the heirs of the late Julius Rosenwald by terms of his will, which will be filed for probate in a few days. The sum, the newspaper says, is over and above amounts disposed of in definite charity bequests.

The will, the News says, provides by instructions to his family for continuation of Mr. Rosenwald's widespread philanthropies. Two of the

(Story on page 1.)
city's largest law firms have been given the task of handling the huge estate.
Lessing J. Rosenwald, the late capitalist's son, today was elected chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Company to succeed Mr. Rosenwald. He had been vice chairman.



WHEN HE RETURNED FROM HIS HONEYMOON.

Julius Rosenwald with his wife, who was formerly Mrs. Adelaide Goodkind of St. Paul, Minn., on S. S. Majestic in April, 1930.



[Poinciana Breakers Photo.]

IN HOLIDAY GARB.

Julius Rosenwald as he appeared at Palm Beach in 1928.



[TRIBUNE Photo.]

WHEN HE GAVE \$5,000,000 FOR INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM IN JACKSON PARK.

Left to right: Alfred K. Stern, Dr. Johann Biberger, Michael L. Igoe, Julius Rosenwald, W. F. Sims, Edward J. Kelly, L. F. Wormser, Sewell L. Avery, Albert Koch, and George Donoghue in 1926 before old Fine Arts building, which has since been reconstructed.

ROSENWALD'S DEATH.

In the death of Julius Rosenwald, among the negroes of the south, his in both races. improvement of living conditions cially in the elimination of illiteracy erally. of Chicago, the nation loses a philanthropist who has devoted many years of his life and much of his great fortune to improving the living conditions of his fellowman.

Born in humble circumstances in a modest home close to the old home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., Mr. Rosenwald's business genius carried him from newsboy to clothing store clerk, to shopkeeper and finally to the head of the great Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail order house.

While best known for his great contributions for the education and

He contributed millions to the needs of this section by Booker T. Washington, then head of Tuskegee Institute, and by 1930 his gifts had been instrumental in erection of more than 5,000 schools for negro children, all the way from Maryland to Texas. The construction of hundreds of schools for whites in the southern states was also financed by Mr. Rosenwald, whose philanthropies in this section included in addition many libraries and the contribution Widespread benefits have already resulted in the south from this fund to funds of various natures for the improvement of the people gen-

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[TRIBUNE Photo.]

GREETED ON RETURN HOME BY TWO DAUGHTERS.

Left to right: Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Julius Rosenwald, and Mrs. Adele Rosenwald Levy after philanthropist's return from Europe in 1926.

His philanthropies were his greatest joy in life and his later years were largely devoted to them. They were noteworthy in that they were started when he was a man of comparatively modest means and were increased along with the growth of his fortune.

Few Americans have contributed more to the welfare of their fellow countryman, and the death of this outstanding American deprives the nation of a man who carved for himself an unusual record as a philanthropist and businessman of the highest ideals.



HIS YOUNGER SON.
William Rosenwald, who is a resident of Philadelphia.

[Acme Photo.]

Necrology - 1932

Illinois

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

JAN 8 1932

from the University of Chicago to small rural schools in the South. Though he gave millions for Jewish colonization abroad, he also cared for such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Perhaps the work in which he was most interested was the improvement of opportunity for the negro. One of the earliest supporters of Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute, much of his late life was devoted to better race relations.

Julius Rosenwald drew his circle wider than the limits of any one race, or color, or creed.

The cause of negro education in North Carolina has been advanced largely through assistance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the amount of \$731,869 having been invested in this State, for the negro. One of the earliest supporters with over 800 Rosenwald school houses for negroes established within its bounds. Similar activities were developed in other Southern States, and this instance gives some token of the extent of this particular Rosenwald benevolence as distributed over the country.

PEORIA, ILL.
JOURNAL

JAN 7 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Although Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, who died yesterday, was widely known for the millions he poured into public welfare projects, he was better known to his intimates as a useful citizen whose example was quite as potent as his benevolences.

For many years, Mr. Rosenwald inspired as well as financed welfare movements. He contributed personal interest and business experience as well as money. He was accessible precisely as the late Nathan Straus of New York was accessible. The controlling problem with him was not whether the money should be spent but how it could be spent most effectively and economically.

Moreover, in his vast philanthropies, Mr. Rosenwald gave no evidence of racial, religious or class prejudice. He contributed liberally to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. He contributed \$3,660,000 toward the establishment of free rural schools for Negroes and \$2,700,000 toward a model housing project for the Negroes of Chicago. He was a patron of scientific research and higher education. He gave \$5,000,000 to the University of Chicago, and \$6,000,000 for Jewish colonization in Russia. He established the Julius Rosenwald Fund with a capital of \$30,000,000 for "the well-being of mankind."

His gifts were not things apart. They were enriched by his sympathy and by his sustained interest. He stood for good government and served his country and city in times of stress. He was both a generous and useful citizen whose vast fortune was merely ancillary to a lofty idealism.

His record is his best memorial.

JULIUS
ROSENWALD

BORN - AUG. 12, 1862
DIED - JAN. 6, 1932

\$2,500,000 FOR MODEL
NEGRO APTS.
\$2,000,000 TO HAMPTON
AND TUSKEGEE
28 Y.M.C.A.'S
AND Y.W.C.A.'S
FOR NEGROES
\$3,000,000 FOR
NEGRO EDUCATION
CONTRIBUTIONS
TO TUSKEGEE
CONTRIBUTIONS
TO 5,000 NEGRO
SCHOOLS
SCHOLARSHIPS
FOR NEGRO
STUDENTS
FUNDS FOR
NEGRO
ACHIEVEMENT

HOUSTON, TEX.
PRESS

JAN 7 1932

Julius Rosenwald

JULIUS ROSENWALD was a great merchant. But he will be remembered longest as a great philanthropist. He would have wished it so.

To him commercial profits were a matter of trusteeship, something to be distributed for humanitarian purposes. It was not that he wished to have the personal satisfaction and glory of giving. Most of his benefactions were distributed through others.

Apart from his gift of \$35,000,000 as a separate foundation for general use to promote the "well-being of mankind," his chief interests were in education and race relations. His support of educational institutions extended

JAN 9 1932

Julius Rosenwald.

It might well be written after this name, as was spoken concerning Nathanael, Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile. For not only was there entire absence of guile in Julius Rosenwald, but there was a greatness of heart, a humanity that uplifts him for all time.

One of the remarkable things about this man, particularly in this era of self-exploitation, was the modesty and even shyness of his spirit. He helped tens of thousands of persons that needed bodily or spiritual help, but he would allow none of these to exalt him. He endowed libraries and schools, but always insisted that these were not to figure as monuments to their creator or endower. In this he was far more modest than the famous builder of the lighthouse that bore a king's name but when the patina of time and the encrustations of pomp

had been worn away, the name of the builder shone forth, in a late remorse of fame.

Rosenwald left his name to be graven on human hearts alone.

After all, that is the most enduring material.

But he had a supreme plan of helping others. Most philanthropists leave bequests for the immediate benefit of their heirs and friends and of various persons and institutions that need assistance. Rosenwald had the fine ideal that it would be best to extend the range of his aid. By elevating the end in view he greatly extended the range of his benevolence, just as the gunner extends the range of his weapon by lifting the "sights."

He himself could thus see farther into the future, and impart to his gifts greater dynamic power and "carry."

It was with this idea that he gave most extensively and lavishly to education and moral improvement. By so helping his generation in guidance and equipment, he made the whole future brighter for coming generations. He contributed liberally, also, to museums, which are a magnificent portion of the educational establishment of any civilization. But here, too, his modesty would not permit any of these institutions to bear his name. He was not trying to erect a splendid monument for himself.

Julius Rosenwald was one of the greatest merchants of the modern

world. It was easy, he said, to make money. The craft demanded no wisdom. In this his conclusion will be challenged, for millions have found making money an exceedingly difficult trade. Success requires astuteness and sound judgment and a certain swiftness and sureness of decision. But, to Rosenwald, these are qualities of training and common sense, while to him wisdom was something exotic, exalted.

His great success as a merchant placed him among the world's wealthiest men. Yet few would grudge him his fortune. For he used it wisely and generously. And were it not for the amassing of fortunes in liberal hands the largest benefactions, so helpful to the race and to culture, would not be possible.

Rosenwald's career and his magnificent philanthropies remind us of how often the so-called merchant princes have proved themselves princes indeed... of the House of David. History's pages are luminous with the splendid gifts by merchants, and their brave and generous actions.

The pages that record the life of Julius Rosenwald will be enriched by the story of his generous labors. One of his worthiest and most appreciated philanthropies was his aid to the Negroes especially in their schools and libraries and other cultural institutions. This city—so extended were his generousities—will remember some of his best gifts and inspiration.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

JAN 8 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD'S
PHILANTHROPIES

Though he rose from humble beginnings to high rank as a merchant, and though he rendered his country inestimably useful public service—particularly in wartime—Julius Rosenwald of Chicago was known best and will be remembered longest as a philanthropist. It was his good fortune to have gone to that city almost at the outset of his career and to have grown up with the Midwestern metropolis.

Having grasped his opportunity, Mr. Rosenwald saw his modest capital expand into many millions. But somehow, early in life he came to feel that philanthropy was his mission. As a youth he was keenly sensitive to the privations of the poor, the vain longings of the underprivileged, the wrongs suffered by the outcast, with whom he had contact. Then he resolved that,

so far as lay within his power, he would remedy such conditions; he would make money that he might help the poor and give the underprivileged a chance.

When he came into his fortune, the merchant prince did not forget the young man's pledge to himself. Indeed, that motive all along must have contributed to his rise. So Mr. Rosenwald gave away more than 40 million dollars—using the money to combat enemies both within and without man's being; enemies that starve him and keep him from his birthright; poverty and disease, ignorance and inherited prejudices.

The philanthropist's interests were many and varied: He gave generously

to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., to negro schools in the rural South, to negro housing in his own city, to the general county library movement, to Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry, to the University of Chicago, and to Jewish colonists in Russia. And in all his benefactions, Mr. Rosenwald insisted upon preserving the vital principle of self-help. He took pride, not in what he gave, but in what he could induce the recipient to do for himself.

For example, during the past 20 years more than 5,000 negro schools were set up in the South—Mr. Rosenwald, the localities' white taxpayers and the negro patrons sharing the expense. His philanthropy conserved a priceless asset—character.

Similarly, the 30-million-dollar Julius Rosenwald Fund is limited to a 25-year life. Nothing—not even a crying need—endures, the donor held; standards of well-doing change. For all that, the basic principle of man's concern for his brother is immutable—and the good that Julius Rosenwald has done will continue to live long after the endowment shall have vanished.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
GAZETTEJAN 8 1932
HE WAS THE SOUTH'S FRIEND
AND BENEFACTOR.

Julius Rosenwald, who has passed away in his seventieth year, was born in Illinois, and his spectacularly successful career as a business man centered in Chicago. But probably no man of our generation who was not of the South interested himself more deeply and practically in one of the South's chief problems. The activities

and interests that made Mr. Rosenwald one of the great philanthropists of all time gave emphasis to Negro education and racial progress in the United States, and particularly in the states where Negro population is heaviest. There are more than 5,000 modern school buildings, dotting the South from Maryland to Texas, that are Mr. Rosenwald's gifts to the Negro race and to education in the South.

Here in Little Rock Julius Rosenwald has his splendid monument in the new Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School for Negroes; to the building of which the Rosenwald Foundation made a generous contribution. This was the first time a city high school project had received such aid, and the

plant it helped to build is spoken of as the finest Negro high school in any Southern community. The foundation, which was Mr. Rosenwald's personal creation, also assisted in providing the State College for Negroes and Pine Bluff with its new buildings, and spent more than \$300,000 on 240 rural schools, 19 teachers' homes and 32 school workshops in Arkansas communities.

TULSA, OKLA.
WORLD

JAN 8 1932

ROSENWALD

IN SOME respects the late JULIUS ROSENWALD was the greatest of all philanthropists. He had a clear conception of the fact that conditions change, and he avoided the creation of perpetuities in order that his help might be applied immediately and in known fields. He had a deft method of spreading his benefactions in a practical and far-reaching way.

It is said Mr. ROSENWALD gave away at least \$25,000,000, and he leaves a vast fund. He was immensely wealthy through his own efforts; he had few advantages; he was able and industrious and alert. When his wealth had gone beyond the needs of his family and his business, he selected benevolence as an occupation. The principal directions taken were to aid his own race and religion everywhere, and, second, to help the Negro race in the United States. To the colored people alone he gave at least \$5,000,000. To Hebrew causes he gave much more and was the backer of the greatest projects in modern Jewry. The foundation funds are to be spent in twenty-five years.

Oklahoma was particularly interested in Mr. ROSENWALD's philanthropies through his direct aid to Negro schools. There are two hundred Negro school buildings in Oklahoma for which

he gave money. The foundation he established built schools in many states in co-operation with the Negroes themselves and their white neighbors and the public funds. He extended this work by providing funds in many localities for libraries and for transportation to schools.

The great peculiarity of the ROSENWALD benefactions was the great diffusion. Chicago, the city in which he made most of his fortune, received university and art gifts of the greatest value. The Negro Y. M. C. A. there was one of his big enterprises. The foundation operates in all the regions of the United States where Negroes most abound. But it was in his Jewish benefactions that he exceeded all the records and ignored all the bounds. He aided the evicted farmers of Russia, the refugees to the Holy Land and the distressed everywhere.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

RECORD

JAN 8 1932

Julius Rosenwald.

Julius Rosenwald, great philanthropist and multi-millionaire merchant, dead in Chicago, first and last gave millions of his immense fortune—self-made—to help humanity, but North Carolina and the south as a whole knew and appreciated him most, quite naturally, for what he did to help the negroes in the south.

Years ago Booker T. Washington, then head of Tuskegee institute, first interested him in the needs and problems of the southern negro. By 1930 the Rosenwald gifts had been instrumental in establishing more than 5,000 schools for negro children over the south, from Maryland to Texas. His contributions in the south included gifts, not only for education of whites and negroes, but for a general improvement in living conditions.

But what Mr. Rosenwald did in the south was a relatively small part of his great and general contribution to the welfare of mankind everywhere—regardless of race, creed or color. His charity knew no bounds. Apparently, his philanthropies were his greatest joy in living. His name will live in history as a friend of man—as a great American financier, and as one of the greatest philanthropists of the age.

Julius Rosenwald

By NANNIE H. BURROUGHS

Julius Rosenwald went to Heaven Wednesday, January 6th, at 2:55 p. m. He was at the head of the International Order of the Helpers of Men.

As he left he passed his blazing torch of world service to his children and bade them continued to carry it forward to Jews and gentiles in every nation and in every race under Heaven.

What a rich heritage for those children! A marvelous and matchless humanitarian has gone, but didn't his light shine while he was with us? Didn't he carry on for God? He lighted, lifted and led in the service of humanity. He loved his fellow man and he showed it in a practical and definite plan of co-operation. He worked with them. He knew the burdened ones and got under the load and showed them how to carry as much of it as they could. He was too sensible to carry the entire burden for them. He carried it with them so that they could learn to carry it without him. He did not help men to become helpless.

He taught men how to work together and how to walk together in the path of human betterment. He walked by their side and gave them the smile of a real brother as he journeyed with them under the load.

His humanitarian spirit pervades the world today as the woman's ointment pervaded the room in which the Master sat. The Master was touched by her unprecedented sacrificial gift and declared that her deed should be her memorial.

The great humanitarian made a beaten path to the hearts of men and built his own monument of love therein.

A helping hand for those who are willing to help themselves, a school house in every hamlet, an open door of Christian association in every city are the great spiritual and moral ideals for which he lived and labored.

What Julius Rosenwald has done throughout the whole world shall also be told as a memorial of him wherever the gospel of social welfare is preached. He built his own monument. His benefactions cannot be enumerated or estimated. Figures cannot tell what he did. No man can number them. They are the leaven in the lump. You who want to know how much he did to help this old world—to lift it up and light it up, will have to wait until judgment day. His gifts will be lined up there. "They will come out of all nations and kindreds and people and tongues, and will stand before the throne clothed

in white robes and palms in their hands."

The great Keeper of Man's Record shall say to this servant of his who went about doing good, "I was hungry and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me. Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these ye did it unto me. Well done." What a day of rejoicing that will be!

The major objectives to which Julius Rosenwald dedicated princely gifts should become the major objectives of the Negro race. They would be the only monument which he would desire. What were these objectives? First, self-help; secondly, good rural schools throughout the South; third, an open door for Christian association in every city.

If we really appreciated what he has done for us, we will take up where he left off and carry on. That is the kind of memorial which Julius Rosenwald, the prince of humanitarians, would like to have us build.

JULIUS ROSENWALD

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REGISTER

ROCKFORD, ILL.

JAN 7 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD'S FINE PHILOSOPHY.

In death, Julius Rosenwald—Chicago's wealthiest citizen and greatest philanthropist, who died Wednesday afternoon—left a code to guide those who seek to benefit mankind with their wealth.

"Give for the living," said Mr. Rosenwald, whose last thoughts were of his charities. "Those who seek by perpetuities to create for themselves a kind of immortality will fail, because no institution can live forever. I believe more good can be accomplished by expending funds as trustees find opportunity for constructive work than by storing up large sums of money for long periods of time. Perpetuity means eternity. No one in history has been able to establish a trust that has endured even for a thousand years."

So Mr. Rosenwald stipulated that all of his endowments must be spent within 25 years of his death. "Charity is the one pleasure that never wears out," he said.

In life, Julius Rosenwald limited his tremendous benefactions to no race, creed, or class. He gave for the sheer joy of aiding mankind's search for knowledge or relieving its sufferings. His philanthropy knew no bounds of nation or geography. He gave millions to aid the Negro, other fortunes for the less fortunate of his own race, for education and research.

A partial list of these would include the Rosenwald fund, \$30,000,000; Jewish colonization, \$6,000,000; Industrial museum of Chicago, \$5,000,000; Negro Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. establishment funds, \$625,000; University of Chicago, \$5,000,000; Negro rural schools, \$3,660,000; Jewish theological seminary, \$5,000,000 and American-Jewish agricultural corporation, \$5,000,000.

In death, the same tremendously broad scope of his charitable effort will be continued.

Julius Rosenwald's success is a saga of American life, Alger-like in its theme. He began by selling newspapers and chromos on the streets of Springfield, pumped a church organ at 5 cents an hour, and ultimately rose to chairmanship of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the mail order house he built.

With success, however, came a tremendous sense of the responsibilities of enormous wealth. More, perhaps, than any other American, Rosenwald studied the uses his fortune could be put to, and directed its flow back to the channels whence it came.

Personally, he was modest; a gentle, kindly man refusing credit for the success of his vast enterprises, a success which he attributed to the loyalty and effort of his associates. His early youth was that of the ordinary American boy in the city rich with associations of Abraham Lincoln. His rise was rapid. He received his

start in commerce in New York, went to Chicago in the late eighties and 10 years later purchased a half interest in the mail order house for \$70,000.

Illinois mourns the passing of a great and good man; a benefactor whose vision was as broad and fine as his benefactions were large. The modesty and self-effacement of Mr. Rosenwald are evident even in his funeral services, which were held secretly today, with the time and place known to none but members of his family and most intimate friends.

His preference was for helping the "under dog."

In his magnificent benefactions Mr. Rosenwald sought no credit for himself. He gave because fortune had favored him and he deemed it his duty to bestow his wealth upon others less fortunate. Such gifts come from the heart. They are devoid of ostentation. They are without the least taint of selfishness. What greater claim to memory's most fragrant wreath can any man have than that he gave so freely of his wealth that others might live better living. It is said that his personal gifts happier lives?

The curtain falls upon Mr. Rosenwald's career but he has left as rich a heritage of good will as any human being can leave.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

RECORD

JAN 9 1932

A Great Benefactor

By his business genius Julius Rosenwald was instrumental in building up the Sears, Roebuck concern as one of the great commercial houses in the world. By his philanthropy he was instrumental in aiding tens of thousands of his fellowmen into better living. It is said that his personal gifts amounted to more than \$21,000,000 and his endowment of the Rosenwald Foundation amounted to another \$20,000,000, the value of the stock at the time of the gift. He gave millions for establishing schools and institutions for Negroes. He gave millions for other purposes. When employees of the firm were caught in the stock market crash he came to their rescue with offers of financial help.

Touching Tributes Paid Julius Rosenwald, Philanthropist, Who Succumbed Last Week

1-16-32
His Benefactions To Humanity Recalled

By Leaders

Norfolk, Va.
CHICAGO—(ANP)— With the sudden death last week of Julius Rosenwald, great Jewish philanthropist and friend of humanity, public attention was turned to a study of his amazingly successful career from a boy pedaling an organ for five cents an hour to a man possessing one of America's largest fortunes and to a consideration of the influences in his life which made him one of the world's biggest and wisest givers.

The key to Mr. Rosenwald's generosity and kindness, according to George W. Kersey, one of the colored men who have served with distinction in the Illinois State Legislature, was his mother, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald. Mr. Kersey tells the following intimate story of the early life and home surroundings of the philanthropist and merchant prince:

"I have never had any doubt that Mr. Rosenwald was kind and generous by nature. He gave because of a sincere desire to help. There was no member of the Rosenwald family who should not have had this same humanitarian spirit. Others were less able to give, but all members of the family had a deep interest in humanity.

Kind Mother Recalled

"I believe that they must have inherited this gift of kindness from Mr. Rosenwald's mother, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald. I knew her for many years. Back in the early nineties, I was a mail carrier and the Rosenwald home at 3342 South Park Avenue, was on my route. Some of the most cherished memories of my life involve that kindly old lady. She gave me many gifts, but these are not the things I remember most. Her concern for the comfort of other people was her chief characteristic. If it rained, she was concerned lest I might get wet. If it were winter and cold, she inspected my clothes to see if I wore enough to get warm. Forty years have passed, but I can still remember her packing papers into my clothes to help keep me warm.

"There was one humorous incident connected with her. One winter morning, I went to the Rosenwald home and it was so cold that my nose was red. The kind old lady was so sorry for me that she insisted that I must wear one of her veils over the rest of the route. But I could not make up my mind on the veil.



JULIUS ROSENWALD

"Throughout nine years, I enjoyed the kindnesses of Mrs. Rosenwald and the Rosenwald family. If I needed clothes, I had only to go to the old firm of Rosenwald (Julius) and Weil and I got them. I carry a watch now, running in good order, which Mrs. Rosenwald had her husband give me.

"She brightened the life of every person who came near her. Mr. Rosenwald, now dead, was a great businessman, but he could not have gone into any line of endeavor without carrying the mark of that great kindness which his mother stamped upon him.

Was Interested In Humanity

Despite the fact that he was a Jew, Mr. Rosenwald practiced the principles of Christianity to a degree seldom reached by the Christians. He was not only interested in the welfare and advancement of his own race but in the betterment of humanity in general. His philanthropies aided practically every racial group in America and while he was known internationally as a business man, his reputation as a believer in humanity was equally as wide-spread.

As a member of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute he rendered valuable service in the advancement of that institution and also found it possible to aid other institutions of higher learning including Lincoln University, Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, Howard University, and Hampton

Institute. Launches Health Program

Realizing that education without health meant little to any people, in 1927, through the Rosenwald Fund, a health program was launched, carrying with it a hospital building program. One of the largest gifts made by the Fund in this direction was to the Greater Provident Hospital and Nurse Training School in Chicago, totaling more than a quarter million dollars. Through his gifts the Flint-Goodridge Hospital in New Orleans was made possible and other hospitals throughout the country have been aided as well as several physicians and surgeons afforded the opportunity of studying abroad.

Leaders Praise His Work

Leaders of all races have been loud in their praises of the work for humanity carried on by Mr. Rosenwald, who made a life as well as a living. In paying tribute to the deceased, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the colored work department of the National Y. M. C. A. Council, stated:

"Mr. Rosenwald has been the greatest factor in the institutional expansion of Y. M. C. A. work for Negroes throughout the nation. In the past twenty-odd years he has made possible the erection of twenty-four modern buildings for colored men and boys in widely distributed centers over the country. In each instance his gift was not less than \$25,000. These gifts have been made in such a way as to encourage cooperative efforts between the races within the communities where the buildings have been erected.

"It was significant that although loyal to his race and religion, when Mr. Rosenwald was convinced that a Christian organization was the best medium through which to encourage character building for the Negro youth, he did not hesitate to give, more largely than Christians themselves, to this cause. In his honor the colored branches of the Y. M. C. A. throughout the nation will carry their flags at half-mast for thirty days."

JULIUS ROSENWALD, The Good Neighbor

AN EDITORIAL

When Julius Rosenwald, Jewish philanthropist, died last week in Chicago, he had become the greatest benefactor of the colored people in America.

Starting in 1910, his aid made possible the erection of 16 Y.M.C.A. and two Y.W.C.A. buildings, 140 libraries in small schools and 11 libraries in colleges. He financed in Chicago a project which houses 1,500 persons and gave scholarships to hundreds of worthy teachers and students for graduate study.

He started by giving \$50,000 to Tuskegee on his 50th birthday and when he died at 69 the Rosenwald gifts for welfare of colored people had exceeded the twenty-million mark. In his will, he made additional grants for this purpose.

What distinguishes Mr. Rosenwald from other philanthropists is his work in elementary schools of the South.

Through appropriations of four millions, he secured cooperation of both races to build 5,000 new schoolhouses in 14 Southern states, housing 612,495 children at a total cost of \$25,342,272.

His example influenced the du Ponts of Delaware to aid in rebuilding every schoolhouse in that state.

Recently the Rosenwald fund has enlarged its scope so as to spend \$5,000,000 more in aiding colleges and medical schools, hospitals, clinics, nurses training schools and social welfare projects.

He gave millions for a Chicago museum, a Chicago University, and to Jews in Russia, but he was the first to take a special and lasting interest in the welfare of colored people. Why?

In 1927 when presented the Harmon award for achievement in race relations, he said:

"I am interested in the Negro people because I am also interested in white people. Negroes are one-tenth of our population. If we promote better citizenship among the Negroes, not only are they improved, but our entire citizenship is benefited."

That is sound statesmanship and sound gospel. In travelling down the road to Jericho here was a Jew who saw his neighbor by the roadside, a victim of thieves and robbers. And he passed not by on the other side.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TIMES

JAN 8 1932

Julius Rosenwald

MR. ROSENWALD'S name will forever be associated with public benefactions tremendous in their total sum and, far more significant, characterized by intelligent and far-sighted conditions attached to their use.

The South particularly and the Negro race in the South and in the country at large are under perpetual obligation to the founder of the Rosenwald Foundation.

Through this endowment, Mr. Rosenwald was the prime agent in establishing thousands of schools for the colored people. But Mr. Rosenwald, though he personally gave away more than \$21,000,000 of his fortune in the past 30 years, believed also in self-help. His schools were not outright gifts; the beneficiaries and the tax districts had themselves to assume the responsibility of raising the larger portion of each school fund.

The Rosenwald contributions to the welfare of humanity represent an outlay of \$40,000,000 or more. Such a sum, wisely distributed, according to the donor's own ideas, is an everlasting monument to what Mr. Rosenwald conceived to be his first duty as a man of great wealth—to use his resources in battle against ignorance and for the promotion of finer race

relationships among mankind.

Neurology-1932

BOSTON, MASS.
HERALD

JAN 7 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Julius Rosenwald was a man whom great wealth did not affect, except to instill a humble feeling of responsibility for its use. Looking upon its acquisition as largely a matter of luck, he had far too much good sense to assume an attitude of arrogance and omniscience. One never felt in his presence that quality of aloofness that many wealthy men unconsciously assume. Instead, one conversed with an equal, who, while having excelled in the accumulation of money, did not pretend to superiority in other fields. He was so intensely human and so sincerely humble that he was often puzzled with the power that wealth brought him. His simple mission was to use it to help those whom fortune had ignored or overlooked.

This does not mean, of course, that he did not have strong convictions. He had many of them. He did not like to give to the colleges and universities, for example, holding that they benefited only a small part of the people and that they already possessed a sufficient number of benefactors. He disliked endowments of any sort because, through them, the dead hand of the past was exerted over the generations to come. He rarely gave the entire sum needed for an enterprise, preferring to give only a part, so that other persons, perhaps better acquainted with the work, would also have a large interest in its success. And always he wished most to help the downtrodden and the abused. That is why he gave so liberally to members of his own race and to Negroes.

In Boston he assisted many institutions and persons. Some of these benefactions have been made public, others may never be generally known. He has helped finance the work in the reclamation of the crippled at the Children's Hospital, and he has been paying one-half the annual deficit incurred by the Baker Memorial, the unit for people of moderate means at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In truth he had an almost child-like sympathy for the weak, the poor and the oppressed. Chicago has lost its leading citizen, and the plain people of America have lost a noble and great-hearted friend.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
NEWS

JAN 7 1932

Julius Rosenwald

JULIUS ROSENWALD was a great merchant. But he will be remembered longest as a great philanthropist. He would have wished it so.

To him commercial profits were a matter of trusteeship, something to be distributed for humanitarian purposes. It

was not that he wished to have the personal satisfaction and glory of giving. Most of his benefactions were distributed through others.

Apart from his gift of \$35,000,000 as a separate foundation for general use to promote the "well-being of mankind," his chief interests were in education and race relations. His support of educational institutions extended from the University of Chicago to small rural schools in the south. Though he gave millions for Jewish colonization abroad, he also cared for such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Perhaps the work in which he was most interested was the improvement of opportunity for the Negro. One of the earliest supporters of Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute, much of his late life was devoted to better race relations.

Julius Rosenwald drew his circle wider than the limits of any one race, or color, or creed.

BALTIMORE, MD.

SUN

JAN 8 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Julius Rosenwald, who died in Chicago on Wednesday, accumulated a large fortune through the exercise of talents comparable to those which were leading many American business executives to high success at about the same time. He was a pioneer in the mail-order field, but it may be doubted whether his achievements in that particular direction were more conspicuous than those which other business leaders were making simultaneously in other important lines.

In the field of philanthropy, however, Mr. Rosenwald struck out for himself along lines which other wealthy Americans have rarely followed. First of all, he selected the Negro race as the principal beneficiary of his largess. In so doing, he launched an adventure in particularization that not only served a pressing need but that also stood out in marked contrast with the majority of American benefactions which have been bestowed on art, on education or on science without regard for racial lines. A second and more drastic departure from the usual practices of philanthropy came when Mr. Rosenwald, expressing his lack of faith in perpetual endowments, directed the expenditure of both principal and interest of all his trust funds within twenty-five years after his death.

Illinois

In both of his innovations Mr. Rosenwald has enriched the field of American philanthropy. His benefactions to the Negro race have helped to promote the development of Negro education which has been so marked in the Southern States in the past two decades. They have also helped to focus attention on the continuing need which exists in this field, with the result that the future is brighter with promise as a result of what he has helped to do in the past. The final merit of his stand against perpetuities remains to be assessed, but it may at least be said that his dictum that every generation ought to be left free to solve its own problems and that mortmain ought to be lifted from the body of American philanthropy raises pertinent questions which had been too infrequently considered in connection with large endowments before he spoke.

In recent years Mr. Rosenwald has not always appeared happy in his public relationships. His reported attempt to induce Frank L. Smith to withdraw from a Senatorial race by a contribution to the expense of his campaign was particularly subject to criticism. But his benefactions to Negro education and his unusual attitude toward the perpetuation of his own endowments promise to give him a large place in the history of American philanthropy.

BANNER
CAMBRIDGE, MD.

JAN 7 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Last night in Chicago, there died one of the greatest philanthropists in the history of the United States—a man, the benefits of whose gifts have been felt by millions of people. Julius Rosenwald was born in Springfield, Ill., in 1862. He amassed quite a large fortune through various mercantile enterprises with which he was associated, and was recognized as one of the wealthiest men in this country. Since 1910 he has served as president of the Sears, Roebuck Company.

Julius Rosenwald is known best throughout this country, not because of his success in business, nor for amassing a fortune in itself. He is known as one of the most generous men this country has ever had. He

has been the benefactor especially of the negroes in his country, a large portion of money being spent each year to give the negroes of the South, better educational opportunities. Yet in this, as with a great many of his gifts, the Rosenwald Fund did not provide the entire amount of money needed. The institution itself, and the people to be benefitted likewise contributed. The number of organizations which he has assisted financially are legion. On his 50th birthday he gave \$700,000 to the University of Chicago, the Social Workers Country Club and other institutions in that city, in addition to his customary yearly gifts. Through contributions of money, and time in arousing interest in the project, he stimulated the construction of Colored Y. M. C. A's in thirteen cities. 1,200 Negro rural public schools were built not entirely by his money, but at his instigation. This was accomplished from 1912 to 1921. In 1918 he gave \$500,000 towards establishing the University of Chicago Medical School. In 1917 he contributed \$1,000,000 for the relief of Jews in Eastern Europe. Last year the Rosenwald Fund gave away \$2,500,000 most of which was spent for the welfare of negro children in the south.

A portion of the large sum of money which the Rosenwald Foundation has given towards the building and equipment of public schools for colored children, has been given in Dorchester County. When the bill to build a new colored High School in Cambridge was passed the Board of Education received a promise from the Foundation of \$3,600 to furnish and equip the school. Cambridge, too, then, has been the recipient of the generosity of Julius Rosenwald.

He was a member and honorary member of a great many American organizations, he was a trustee of such notable social and educational institutions as Hull House, Rockefeller Foundation, The University of Chicago, Tuskegee Institute and the Bar-

Augusta, Ga. Herald
Sunday, January 10, 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD'S DEATH MOURNED BY THOUSANDS

on de Hirsch Fund. He was a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Illinois Commission on Race Problems, the National Conference of Jewish Social Work, and many others.

Although Rosenwald, was primarily interested in the Jewish and Negro races, his philanthropy was not confined to the two groups. In 1929, four days after the crash of the Stock Market, although he himself stood to lose millions of dollars in paper profits, Rosenwald, personally guaranteed the accounts of all his employees in Chicago in order that they would not be forced to lose their small savings.

During the Great War, Mr. Rosenwald was appointed a member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense and chairman of the committee on supplies. In 1918 he performed a special mission in France for the Secretary of War,

and in 1919 was a member of the second National Industrial Conference.

It has been estimated that Mr. Rosenwald gave away \$40,000,000 during his lifetime. Through the list of organizations to which he contributed and the number of institutions in which he was interested, his great motto in philanthropy can be seen. He said, "I am certain that those who seem by perpetuities to create for themselves a kind of immortality on earth will fail, if only because no institution and no foundation can live forever." The Julius Rosenwald Foundation which was founded in 1917 was endowed with \$35,000,000 but its founder has made a provision whereby it must be totally expended within twenty five years after his death.

A great man and a great philanthropist has passed. As Mayor Anton J. Cermak of Chicago said, "He was a type of which there are few left."

The entire nation should mourn the passing of Julius Rosenwald. The entire colored population of the nation mourns the death of Mr. Rosenwald, and feels that in his departure they have lost their greatest benefactor since Abraham Lincoln.

Like most of the world's great characters, men who were born of humble parentage, men who were of limited means in their youth, but by hard work and sacrifices, with the spirit to become world leaders being innate, such a man was the great philanthropist and humanitarian.

Mr. Rosenwald was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but he made his way from the bottom step of the ladder to the top by his perseverance until he became one of the world's greatest business men. In the light of philanthropy his love and benevolence for those millions so much less fortunate, to whose cause he gave his millions freely, he is hailed as the greatest of them all.

Although, perhaps, remaining to his death loyal to the faith of his fathers, during his life he practiced in a large measure the teachings enunciated by the Lowly Nazarene. Having ascended from the bottom to the top, Mr. Rosenwald never forgot from whence he began. Like Lincoln, he knew something of the hardships, struggles and vicissitudes of life, and therefore held out to the end a sympathetic heart for those still at the bottom as well as those that are oppressed.

His passing is nothing less than a calamity to the colored constituents of this country, particularly those of the South, to whom he gave more of his millions than to any other group. While we have no knowledge of his ever aiding in the building of churches—and there was no need of it—we are pretty well informed of his foundation for the establishment of schools in the rural sections, and to an extent in urban centers of the Southern states, and for the erection of Young Men's Christian Association buildings in all parts of the country. While Mr. Rosenwald's offer of aid more or less carried with it a proviso, especially in the erection of "Y" buildings, the thought perhaps was to teach those requesting aid to also do something to help themselves.

So, as a result of the big-hearted sympathy of the great merchant prince, having some knowledge of the educational system maintained in the South, there are thousands of modern school buildings scattered here and there throughout the land, and we believe paying part of the salaries of such teachers, many being located in remote communities that would not have been were it not for the efforts of Mr. Rosenwald; endeavoring to aid the colored citizens of the South to acquire education, thereby banishing ignorance from the land.

It is said that the Rosenwald Fund was established for the relief of all the people, Jews and Gentiles alike, the founder of the fund must have realized that the colored people were the greatest sufferers, had less and needed more, and that those who have must show a more sympathetic

attitude toward them. And so, we find, according to dispatches, that negroes have been those receiving the greatest benefits at his hands; with his own race, the Jews, coming second.

Of course, there are other great benefactors of mankind, but Mr. Rosenwald as a direct benefactor of the negro in his efforts to help emancipate him educationally and intellectually, by appropriating large sums of money to his cause, comes first. His type is rapidly passing from the stage and the people for whom he has done so much will greatly mourn his passing.

We suggest that the citizens of Augusta, some time within the near future, arrange suitable memorial exercises to his memory, and such citizens as Rev. A. C. Griggs, W. S. Hornsby, Rev. I. J. Yancy, Prof. J. E. Brown, Prof. P. H. Craig, Principal Lucy C. Laney, Prof. W. C. Irving, Mme. Willie Mae McNatt Oliver, Mme. Ursula Collins, Mme. P. J. Jenkins, Rev. J. H. Hall, Prof. L. E. Write, Rev. Charles Dukes and Rev. D. F. Thompson take the lead.

ATLANTA, GA. CONSTITUTION

JAN 7 1932

ROSENWALD'S DEATH.

In the death of Julius Rosenwald, low countryman, and the death of of Chicago, the nation loses a philanthropist who has devoted many years of his life and much of his great fortune to improving the living conditions of his fellowman.

Born in humble circumstances in a modest home close to the old home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., Mr. Rosenwald's business genius carried him from newsboy to clothing store clerk, to shopkeeper and finally to the head of the great Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail order house.

While best known for his great contributions for the education and improvement of living conditions among the negroes of the south, his charities had no set bonds.

He contributed millions to the civic upbuilding of Chicago, notable through buildings at the University of Chicago and the Rosenwald industrial museum. He gave millions to relief work for oppressed Jews in other lands.

Within recent years he set up a single fund of \$25,000,000 to be used in various philanthropic efforts, with the proviso that it should all be disbursed within 25 years. Widespread benefits have already resulted in the south from this fund among both whites and blacks, especially in the elimination of illiteracy in both races.

He was first interested in the needs of this section by Booker T. Washington, then head of Tuskegee Institute, and by 1930 his gifts had been instrumental in erection of more than 5,000 schools for negro children, all the way from Maryland to Texas.

The construction of hundreds of schools for whites in the southern states was also financed by Mr. Rosenwald, whose philanthropies in this section included in addition many libraries and the contribution to funds of various natures for the improvement of the people generally.

His philanthropies were his greatest joy in life and his later years were largely devoted to them. They were noteworthy in that they were started when he was a man of comparatively modest means and were increased along with the growth of his fortune.

Few Americans have contributed more to the welfare of their fellow countryman, and the death of this outstanding American deprives the nation of a man who carved for himself an unusual record as a philanthropist and businessman of the highest ideals.

BUFFALO, N. Y. COURIER EXPRESS

JAN 8 1932

ONE WHO MADE MONEY SERVE

Julius Rosenwald's use of money exemplified what one wishes to believe and seems justified in believing is an ideal of many earners of great fortunes, namely, to make money serve good causes.

It is not necessary, of course, to say that Mr. Rosenwald followed a road which in recent years has been followed more and more by Americans who have achieved great financial success. But if many others have traveled this road, it may at least be said that Mr. Rosenwald gave new distinction to it by the wise and understanding manner in which he made his millions serve. Perhaps his understanding was all the deeper because he himself had known the obstacles which racial and religious prejudices as well as the circumstances of the underprivileged can place in one's way. Only from such understanding, it would seem, could have sprung the Rosenwald schools for Negroes in the South. What Mr. Rosenwald considered his most important benefaction we do not know. But few men ever have erected a

finer monument than these hundreds of schools constitute.

Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions are said to total about \$40,000,000. Half of this was distributed in his lifetime. A few years ago he set up a fund, then valued at \$20,000,000, which is to be distributed, interest and principal within 25 years after his death. It may truly be said of this great Chicago merchant that he left this country better off than it was when he began to make his millions.

Oklahoma City, Okla. OKLAHOMAN

JAN 9 1932

What Successor?

WHERE in the realm of charity and benevolence is there an American who can take the place of Julius Rosenwald? We may be fond of thinking that no matter who passes out of life, his place can be filled and the dead forgotten, but where is the man who can take up the work laid down by Rosenwald and do that work as well as it has been done through the years? It is doubtful if this great vacancy in the world of philanthropy will not remain a vacancy for many years.

Successors to Rosenwald presently may appear. But it is doubtful if so helpful a friend of the Negro race will appear at any early time. The sphere of benevolences created by Rosenwald among the Negro element of our population was too large to be entered at once and filled capably by any one who lacks abundant wealth. And where in our country is the man of sufficient wealth to become immediately to the Negroes of America the friend that Julius Rosenwald has been for almost a generation?

Rosenwald's disposition to help the unfriended and make their lot in life brighter was due in large measure, no doubt, to the fact that he had been unfriended in his earlier years. He knew what it means to be the object of racial antipathy and the victim of racial intolerance. Hence when his shrewd brain and willing hands had won for him a princely fortune he did not forget others who labored under the same severe handicaps he had encountered in his younger days. He dispensed benevolences with a generous hand, and was both a prince in Israel and a great American citizen when finally he received his crown.

Necrology - 1932

Philanthropist Dies



JULIUS ROSENWALD.

JULIUS ROSENWALD

PASSES IN SLEEP

AT CHICAGO HOME

Noted Philanthropist Succumbs After Long Illness of Heart Disease and Kidney Ailment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8. (AP)—Julius Rosenwald, numbered among the greatest philanthropists of all time, died today.

The ravages of arteriosclerosis and kidney ailments that had kept him bedfast for months overcame his weakened heart and he died in his sleep at 2:55 p. m. He would have been 70 years old next August.

The fortune founded on the growth of Sears, Roebuck & Co., of which he was chairman at his death, Mr. Rosenwald pitted against racial and religious intolerance, ignorance and poverty. His benefactions to humanity total more than \$40,000,000.

His personal contributions, so far as they could be tabulated from incomplete records since the beginning of the century, reached \$21,568,670. In addition, he had created the Rosenwald Foundation through an endowment of 200,000 shares of Sears-Roebuck stock worth \$20,000,000 at the time of the gift.

At the Highland Park home at his death were his widow, the former Mrs. Adelaide Goodking, of St. Paul, who was his second wife and the mother-in-law of his son, Lessing; the two sons, Lessing J. and William, and three daughters, Mrs. Edith R. Stern, of Ravinia; Mrs. Marian S. Stern, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Adele R. Levy, of New York.

The first Mrs. Rosenwald died three years ago and the philanthropist married Mrs. Goodking in 1930, settling upon her \$1,000,000. She waived further rights to his estate.

Upon the sons and daughters falls the mantle of his business and philanthropy alike. Lessing and William Rosenwald are executives of Sears-Roebuck at Philadelphia.

A fortnight ago his children vouchsafed their intention to carry on the benefactions of their father, establishing the Rosenwald Family Association as the new generation's match of the Rosenwald Foundation.

Julius Rosenwald made of philanthropy a business. He possessed original, definite and fixed ideas on the use of his wealth for the good of man.

He stipulated that the vast endowments he created must be fully spent within 25 years after his death. He seldom gave the sum amount needed for a benevolent project. Each of the 5,500 Rosenwald schools received only perhaps one-third or one-fourth of their endowment from him; the rest, he required, must be supplied by the beneficiaries of those schools and the taxpayers, that they might be interested in the maintenance thereof.

Born in Springfield, Ill., August 12, 1862, Mr. Rosenwald founded his fortune in the clothing business. He was a clothier's clerk in Springfield at 15, owner of a Fifth Avenue shop in New York city at 21, and a manufacturer in Chicago at 23.

In 1895 he purchased for \$70,000 a half-interest in the company through whose success he realized his greatest desire, to battle against racial and religious intolerance, and to educate and rehabilitate the poor of many lands.

Twenty-five years from now the many additional millions which Mr. Rosenwald established in trust fund, principally the one bearing his name for the education of negroes in the south, must be spent.

THOUSANDS SEND THE FAMILY SYMPATHETIC WORDS

DECEASED FOUGHT AGAINST PREJUDICE AND HELPED SUFFERING HUMANITY

"Julius Rosenwald is dead." This message flashed over the wires around the world. It was picked

up in Nashville, to the sorrow of its population and to the regret of friends of the philanthropist of all races in this city where he had visited some time ago, and to which his philanthropic effort had been directed to assist in many lines.

The Nashville Tennessean, the morning paper of Thursday, contained the following:

"Chicago, Jan. 6.—(AP)—Julius Rosenwald, 69, who built a fortune in retail merchandising and gave more than \$25,000,000 of it to benefit humanity, died today in his suburban home in Highland Park of kidney and heart diseases.

Julius Rosenwald devoted many millions of the dollars which he amassed in business, to hammering at racial and creedal prejudices and to encourage thrift.

"The besetting sin of America is extravagance," he said over and over again.

His earning power started in 1873 when he pumped a church organ at Springfield, Ill., for five cents an hour. It culminated in 1910 when he became head of the Chicago mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Company.

He built up this business until its annual turnover exceeded \$300,000,000 and its branches could be found in almost every sizeable town from coast to coast.

In the interim he had been a newsboy in Springfield, a clothing store clerk in New York, a shop keeper on Fifth avenue and a manufacturer of men's clothing.

His Philanthropies grew with his income. They centered largely in efforts to aid Negroes in the United States and oppressed Jews in foreign lands. But his giving had no set bounds and gold flowed generously from his purse to whites as well as blacks and to Gentiles as well as Jews.

Benefactions \$25,000,000
Buildings at the University of Chicago and the Rosenwald Industrial Museum testified to his civic helpfulness. His work as a dollar a year man in the World war and a gift of \$1,000,000 in 1913 to the Council of grain Exchanges for re-

search work in crop improvement were evidences of his patriotism. In 1923 the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Research Foundation was established as a step in actual farm relief through scientific marketing. But his delight was in helpful philanthropy.

"Charity," Mr. Rosenwald said, "is the one pleasure that never wears out."

He practiced this precept until his known benefactions totaled around \$25,000,000. When in 1922 he reached three score years, he celebrated his birthday by giving away \$687,500.

He was a firm believer in giving so that the living would be benefited. Foundations designed to aid future generations did not appeal to him.

Negro Education

His interest in the Negro was aroused by Booker T. Washington, famous Negro educator and head of Tuskegee institute. From donations to the institute the interest developed into a campaign for primary and secondary schools for Negroes.

Negroes and whites cooperated, state and county governments agreed to operate the schools and the program became so ambitious that in 1917 the Rosenwald Fund was established in Chicago. For the first 10 years Mr. Rosenwald personally directed this work. In 1928, however, he became chairman of the fund board of directors and active management was placed in the hands of a full-time staff.

More than \$5,000,000 had been devoted to the work by the end of 1930 and 5,075 schools for Negro children housed in clean, modern, airy buildings, dotted the Southern states from Maryland to Texas.

Establishment in Chicago of the first Negro Y. M. C. A. was largely through Mr. Rosenwald's efforts. After several years of successful operation of the institution, he made a standing offer of \$25,000 to any city which would raise \$125,000 for a similar Christian center for Negroes. As a result more than \$625,000 was given by him for such buildings in many cities.

Generous Jewish Charities

Mr. Rosenwald's Jewish charities were more direct and larger than his Negro benefactions. He spent \$5,000,000 to help put Russian Jewish farmers back on their land in the Crimea after they had been dispossessed in other sections of Russia. Other hundreds of thousands were given to a similar Jewish colonization plans, although he never believed in the Zionist movement for establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

In February, 1921 Mr. Rosenwald headed a committee of 25 Jews who visited the stricken peoples of Europe. This was in preparation for a campaign conducted by the American Jewish Relief committee which brought \$14,000,000 in contributions.

He subsequently gave \$1,000,000 for Jewish relief and colonization in Europe, subscribed \$5,000,000 to the American-Jewish Joint Agricultural corporation, gave \$5,000,000 to the Jewish Theological Seminary as a memorial to Louis Marshall noted lawyer and aided financially libraries and museums of the Near East.

He received the Gottheil medal of Zeta Beta Tau, national Jewish collegiate fraternity, for the greatest service to Jewry in 1928 and the same year he received the Harman Foundation award for his services in improving the relations between white people and Negroes.

Born in Illinois

Mr. Rosenwald was born in a house close to the old home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., August 12, 1862, and was one of the five children.

Of his boyhood, Julius Rosenwald often said: "I was uneducated in the public schools."

From Springfield he went at the age of 16 to New York as a clerk in the clothing store of Hamerslough Brothers, conducted by his uncles. At 21 he opened a store of his own on Fifth avenue but it had indifferent success.

His next venture was partnership in Chicago with Julius Weil. Beginning in 1885 the firm manufactured clothing. In 1895 it became Rosenwald and company and sold much of its output to R. W.

Sears, a mail order house. At that time Sears needed more capital and Mr. Rosenwald bought half interest in the business for \$7,000. A year later he became vice president and in 1910 when Mr. Sears died he was made president of the concern. By 1916 the half interest in Sears, Roebuck and Company had become worth \$150,000,000.

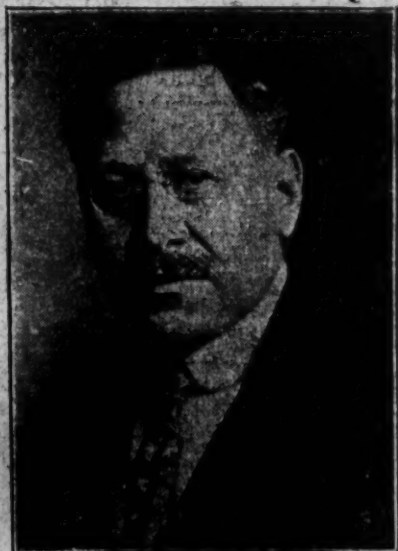
Revolutionary Policies

Mr. Rosenwald established the revolutionary policy in the mail order business of refunding purchase money to dissatisfied customers without question. The wisdom of this step was attested by the growth of his house. From \$11,000,000 in 1900 the sales jumped to \$50,000,000 in 1906 to \$100,000,000 in 1914 and \$270,000,000 in 1919.

"A man who thinks much and talks little—a man of action," was a colleague's description of the commercial genius who directed this growth of the new business giant.

Mr. Rosenwald was married twice. His first wife was Augusta Nusbaum of Chicago to whom he was wed April 8, 1890. She died in May, 1929 and the following January he married the mother-in-law of his eldest son, Lessing Rosenwald. She was Mrs. Adelaide Goodkind, widow of a merchant at St. Paul, Minn.

Benefactor Of The Negro Dies At Age Of 69 Years



JULIUS ROSENWALD

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A wave of sorrow swept over the entire colored population of the country with report

JULIUS ROSENWALD DIES

In the death of Julius Rosenwald, the nation has lost a most useful citizen. We take special cognizance of his death because it was he who did so much for the education and development of the Negro youth of this country. 1-8-32

Mr. Rosenwald was widely known for his benevolences toward the colored people. He was the most outstanding benefactor of the Negro in this country. The twenty-six branches of the Young Men's Christian Association are monuments which express the character of the man. They are the expression of Mr. Rosenwald when he said that every youth ought to have an equal opportunity to develop his mind and body to the end that he may become a useful citizen. Therefore, when Mr. Rosenwald saw in several cities buildings known as the Young Men's Christian Association with their equipment for the development of the spirit, mind, and body of the white youth, he said that the Negro youth should have the same opportunity; and, with this thought in mind, he gave of his money which has made possible the twenty-six Young Men's Christian Association buildings for colored men and boys in as many cities in the United States.

It was this same spirit of Mr. Rosenwald which caused him to give over three million dollars toward Negro schools in the South. His benefactions toward the Negroes included a fund for scientific medical research, hospitals and clinics, and for vocational training and scholarships for promising leaders. These are just some of the beneficent things which he did. We cite them to show that the deceased was a great spirit whose religion was to help the under-privileged of his fellowmen.

Inasmuch as the colored people of this country were among the chief beneficiaries of Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy, we join with those who deplore his death as a great loss to mankind of the death Wednesday morning of one of their greatest benefactors, Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant prince and philanthropist. The end came quietly at his home at Ravinia after illness of a year's duration. Death was attributed to hardening of the arteries, and heart and kidney complications. An inconspicuous funeral, such as he requested, was expected to be held for the deceased Thursday at St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Rosenwald was recognized as Chicago's wealthiest citizen and its freest giver. Millions of dollars were made in his successful business venture and an estimated \$25,000,000 was poured out again by him through varied philanthropic channels regardless of religion, race or creed.

Did Much For Negro

The Negro was especially aided by Mr. Rosenwald, who considered his needs the greatest in his \$30,000,000 Rosenwald Foundation fund which he created for "the well-being of mankind."

Through his fund it was made possible to build 5,000 schools for Negroes located in every section of the country. He also contributed large sums to aid in the building of scores of colored Y. M. C. A. buildings. With John D. Rockefeller Jr., he was one of the principal backers of a \$3,000,000 program for training colored nurses and physicians at the University of Chicago. The Michigan Avenue Gardens, a model apartment house for colored dwellers was

A friend and admirer of Booker T. Washington, Mr. Rosenwald on one occasion was host to the great leader when he visited Chicago.

Rosenwald was born in Springfield, Ill., Aug. 12, 1862. He was to use his own phrase, "uneducated by the public schools." He had made his business debut as door-to-door picture seller a ten years of age. At 23 years of age he sold men's light clothing to Sears' small mail order house. Later he bought half interest in the firm for a sum estimated at \$70,000. In 1920 the house did a business of \$443,452,640.

ROSENWALD'S DEATH.

(Editorial, Atlanta Constitution)

In the death of Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, the nation loses a philanthropist who has devoted many years of his life and much of his great fortune to improving the living conditions of his fellowman.

Born in humble circumstances in a modest home close to the old home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., Mr. Rosenwald's business genius carried him from newsboy to clothing store clerk, to shopkeeper and finally to the head of the great Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail order house. 1-7-32

While best known for his great contributions for the education and improvement of living conditions among the negroes of the south, his charities had no set bounds.

He contributed millions to the civic upbuilding of Chicago, notable through buildings at the University of Chicago and the Rosenwald industrial museum. He gave millions to relief work for oppressed Jews in other lands.

Within recent years he set up a single fund of \$25,000,000 to be used in various philanthropic efforts, with the proviso that it should all be disbursed within 25 years. Widespread benefits have already resulted in the south from this fund among both whites and blacks, especially in the elimination of illiteracy in both races.

He was first interested in the needs of this section by Booker T. Washington, then head of Tuskegee Institute, and by 1930 his gifts had been instrumental in erection of more than 5,000 schools for negro children, all the way from Maryland to Texas.

The construction of hundreds of schools for whites in the southern states was also financed by Mr. Rosenwald, whose philanthropies in this section included in addition many libraries and the contribution to funds of various natures for the improvement of the people generally.

His philanthropies were his greatest joy in life and his later years were largely devoted to them. They were noteworthy in that they were started when he was a man of comparatively modest means and were increased along with the growth of his fortune.

Few Americans have contributed more to the welfare of their fellow countryman, and the death of this outstanding American deprives the nation of a man who carved for himself an unusual record as a philanthropist and businessman of the highest ideals.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
REPUBLICAN

JAN 7 1932
Julius Rosenwald

Julius Rosenwald as a philanthropist showed much the same qualities of judgment and originality that enabled him in a few years to

accumulate a great fortune in a commercial enterprise. He made a distinctive contribution to the art of giving, notably by his method of encouraging provision for Negro education and social betterment and in his stipulation that principal as well as income of the Julius Rosenwald fund should be expended within 25 years after his death. His belief that each generation can and should care for its own needs and ought not to be hampered by a dead hand is steadily gaining acceptance.

Mr. Rosenwald took greater pride in his philanthropy than in his business success, for which he modestly gave a large share of the credit to his "fellow workers." His generous gifts to a wide variety of good causes were no perfunctory distribution of a multimillionaire's surplus wealth after approved formulas, but were characteristically accompanied by his cordial and intelligent personal aid in their administration, as his many trusteeships bear witness. It was in 1912, before the philanthropies for which he is best known had been undertaken, that Jane Addams said of him:—

Mr. Rosenwald has long given regularly and constantly to charitable organizations. He has such a comprehensive, practical knowledge of the conditions of the day that every dollar he gives does its full value. I think there are few philanthropists who study conditions so thoroughly and practically. He has given intelligently and discriminately, always displaying the great big heart he possesses to help mankind.

Already he was hailed as Chicago's "most useful citizen." His public spirit has been manifested

there in many ways other than in his generous contributions of money to its institutions and enterprises. His business acumen, shown just after the World war, when he risked some \$20,000,000 of his personal fortune to bolster up the finances of Sears, Roebuck & Co, of which he was the head, at a critical period, was illustrated again when he contributed \$1,000,000 toward Jewish colonization in Russia, which promises to be successful beyond sanguine expectations. His wisely directed benevolence at home will be influential for generations to come.

Illinois



MR. JULIUS ROSENWALD
BENEFACTOR OF HUMANITY

THE RURAL MESSENGER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, AUGUST, 1922

Necrology - 1932

Necrology - 1932.

Rates Rosenwald's Aid To Negro His Outstanding Achievement

HELPED HIGH AS WELL AS INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4—(C. N. S.)—Jacob Billikopf, director of the Federation of Jewish Charities of this city, has written an exhaustive review of the philanthropy of the late Julius Rosenwald. In the review Mr. Billikopf claims that no charity of Mr. Rosenwald's was more characteristic of him than his many benefactions to the Negro race.

Tracing his establishment of over 5,000 Negro elementary schools in the South, Mr. Billikopf estimated that nearly one million Negro students had been directly benefited by these schools. In a final estimate of Mr. Rosenwald, the social work executive writes: "Some measure of the man may be seen in that he avoided a pitfall into which so many others have fallen in trying to prescribe without discrimination a specified type of education for all Negroes. Mr. Rosenwald gave generously to Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, but he also gave generously to institutions for the higher education of Negroes, like Howard University at Washington and Fisk University at Nashville. And this education went on after graduation.

"For the last few years the Julius Rosenwald Fund has been giving scholarships to talented Negroes to enable them to do literary, scientific and other work. Among the beneficiaries of these grants have been such men as Professor E. E. Just, the distinguished biologist; James Weldon Johnson, gifted writer and poet, who now occupies the Spence chair of creative literature at Fisk University; Langston Hughes, the well known poet and dramatist, and others of similar talent.

"And, finally, Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions went beyond the field of education, for he knew that a man may be ever so well educated but still unable to achieve if he is denied his citizenship rights. It was this realization which led him to contribute for many years to the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of whom another distinguished Jewish leader, the late Louis Marshall, was legal adviser. The shrewd insight of Booker T. Washington's philosophy—that you cannot keep a man down in a ditch without yourself staying down in the ditch keeping him there, never had as penetrating understanding and sympathy from any one as from Julius Rosenwald and Louis Marshall."

HERALD

FEB 5 1932
ROSENWALD'S GIFTS

Although they do not rival the stupendous benefactions of Carnegie or Rockefeller, the gifts of the late Julius Rosenwald to education and other worthy causes are deserving of the highest recognition.

Since 1910 Mr. Rosenwald gave away more than \$70,000,000, an amount four times as great as that left to his heirs. His gifts were bestowed without regard to nationality or religion. Himself a Jew, his outstanding contribution to human welfare was made to the education and social welfare of negroes, for whom he assisted in establishing more than 4,000 rural schools in the South, and 20 Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings in 15 cities.

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish institutions alike came within the scope of his even-handed philanthropy. His broad sympathies embraced all humanity, regardless of race, color or creed. His recent death at the age of 69 took from the world a great merchant prince, a

great servant of mankind, a great soul, whose benefactions will serve generations yet unborn.

NEWS

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kind, a great soul, whose benefactions will serve generations yet unborn

HEART ATTACK IS FATAL TO MRS. S. TURNER

Mrs. S. B. Turner, 21 E. 28th St., widow of the late Hon. Shadrach B. Turner, member of the Illinois legislature and former editor of the Illinois Idea, died at her home Sunday morning of a heart attack. Up until Monday of the past week Mrs. Turner had appeared to be enjoying the best of health when she was suddenly stricken with a slight heart attack. She remained in bed Monday and was later able to sit up, but she could not, however, move about very much.

Representative George W. Blackwell, who lived in the home, had left her in the best of spirits, he said, and apparently much improved, but when he returned and found he could not get in the house he, with Alderman Robert A. Jackson and Mrs. Amelia Wilson, found her dead in the bathroom.

Native of Canada

Mrs. Turner was born in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, and came to Illinois when she was 6 years old. She was very proud of her aristocratic English ancestry, but was loyal and patriotic to her adopted country. She was a member of Quinn Chapel A. M. E. church for 40 years and an active and beloved member of the Old Settlers society and in church and civic work, and loved as a friend to the poor and helpless. Mr. Turner was a practicing attorney.

Two cousins survive, Mrs. Minnie Arrington of New York and George Farrow of California.

Funeral services will be held at Quinn Chapel Friday, March 4, at 1 p. m. Interment at Oakwood cemetery.

Congregationalist
Boston, Mass
JAN 21 1932

**Julius Rosenwald
Servant of Humanity**

SUCCESSFUL GIVING requires just as much brains as does successful getting. It is said that Julius Rosenwald ascribed much of his good fortune to good luck. However that may be, the way in which he made his benefactions revealed an exceedingly astute mind. His philanthropies were not scattered about in any careless fashion, but followed certain definite principles. He distrusted endowments because he believed that they tended to perpetuate institutions which sometimes outlived their usefulness. He rarely gave "by himself alone," but usually in conjunction with others. He made his contributions in such a way that others were led to do more than he had done. Over five thousand "Rosenwald schools" have been constructed in the South at a total cost of \$25,000,000, of which Mr. Rosenwald was responsible for \$4,000,000, the Negroes of the South for another \$4,000,000, and state and local governments for the remainder. He took delight in making unusual educational opportunities available to students of unusual promise. As a trustee of the University of Chicago he was present when a promising young Negro received the degree of doctor of philosophy. He asked that he might meet the young man and read his thesis—with the result that an unknown Negro student spent a happy hour with the great philanthropist on the same evening when an important board was meeting in his home. Nothing definite came of this interview, but it illustrates the way in which Julius Rosenwald worked. As all the world knows, his benefactions knew no lines of race or creed. Last summer he contributed \$1,500, which was matched by a like sum from the American Missionary Association, toward the support of the summer school for Negro ministers conducted at Fisk University. Thus did a loyal Jew give of his substance toward the improvement of Protestant preaching.

NEWS
Jefferson City, Mo.
FEB 6 1932

A FRIEND OF THE NEGRO

Julius Rosenwald had given away at the time of his death \$60,000,000. He left an estate of some \$20,000,000, eleven millions of which he left to charity. The first money he made was in 1873 when he pumped a church organ at Springfield, Ill., for five cents an hour. Later he became a newsboy in the same Illinois city. He moved to New York to become a clerk in a clothing store and at the age of 21 was the proprietor of his own establishment on Fifth avenue. His real achievement began when he purchased half

interest in Sears, Roebuck and Company for \$70,000. From that time until his retirement he gave the closest attention to the vast business he had done so much to found.

The Negro race never had a better friend than Julius Rosenwald, and yet, curiously enough, it was to a Negro that he owed his inspiration for this line of charitable and welfare work. Booker T. Washington sought from Mr. Rosenwald a contribution to Tuskegee Institute. This led him to make a closer investigation of the work being accomplished by the Negro leader and thenceforth his interest in the welfare of the Negro race generally began to grow. He established primary and secondary schools for Negroes, but in the maintenance of them Negroes and whites cooperated. State and county governments agreed to operate the schools, but by 1917 the program had become so ambitious that the Rosenwald fund was established in Chicago. Mr. Rosenwald became chairman of the board of directors but active management was placed in the hands of a full time staff.

By the end of 1930 more than \$5,000,000 had been devoted to this work of Negro education and 5,075 schools for Negro children, housed in clean, modern buildings, were scattered from Maryland to Texas. The first Negro Y. M. C. A. was established in Chicago through Mr. Rosenwald's liberality and later he made a standing offer of \$25,000 to any city which would raise \$125,000 for a similar center for Negroes. In this way he gave more than \$625,000 for such buildings in many cities.

Mr. Rosenwald took a passionate interest in seeking to overcome racial prejudices, which manifested itself in many forms. He was generous in his contributions to Jewish charity, these, in fact, were larger and more direct than those to the Negro race. He gave more than \$20,000,000 to various Jewish enterprises and benevolences.

Times
McLeh, Ark
FEB 4 1932

ROSENWALD'S GIFTS

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Since 1910 Mr. Rosenwald gave away more than \$70,000,000 an amount four times as great as that left to his heirs. His gifts were bestowed without regard to nationality or religion. Himself a Jew, his outstanding contribution to human welfare was made to the education and social welfare of negroes, for whom he assisted in establishing more than 4,000 rural schools in the South, and 20 Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings in 15 cities.

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**Attorney, Ill
a Year, Dies
in Hospital**

Attorney James N. Simms, 4808 Langley Ave., prominent as a practitioner here for many years, died in a hospital Feb. 27 after nearly a year's illness, a greater part of which he was confined to his bed.

Although battling with a serious illness, occasionally Attorney Simms would go to his office to supervise personally some of the legal matters he had pending in the courts. A member in good standing of the local bar, Attorney Simms was highly respected by fellow lawyers and judges. He spent much of his time in civic activities and took part in the political life of the city.

Several times Attorney Simms ran for public office and although he was never successful in winning an election, yet he made a creditable showing each time he was a candidate.

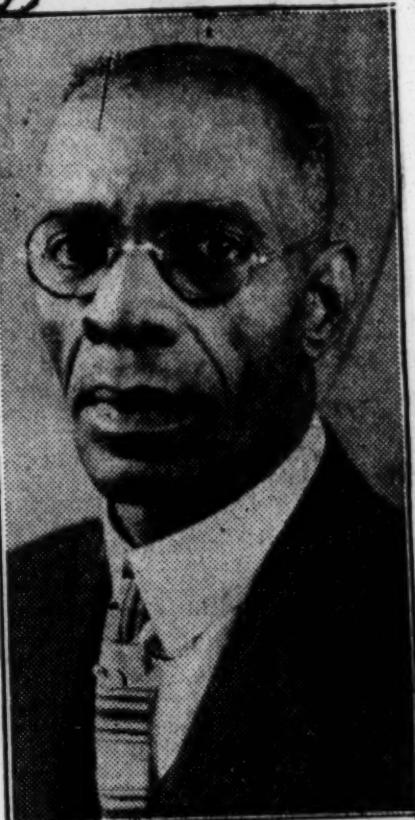
Born in Port Royal, Ky., Attorney Simms came here more than a quarter of a century ago. He educated himself and rose to a place of prominence in the affairs of this city.

Funeral services will be held Monday, March 7, at 2 p. m. at Ebenezer Baptist church, 45th St. and Vincennes Ave. The body will lie in state until the funeral, at N. S. Sims Undertaking parlors, 3604 State St.

JULIUS ROSENWALD

JULIUS ROSENWALD was a great merchant but a greater philanthropist. All creeds and races have cause to mourn his passing. In his 69 years he gave away \$63,000,000. Indeed, his generosity to the colored race is the foundation of that popular but erroneous rumor that Sears, Roebuck & Co. is a negro institution. He gave to the Young Men's Christian Association as readily as he gave to the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and to rural schools as well as to great universities. One of the major memorials to his memory is the \$35,000,000 foundation for promoting the "well-being of mankind."

Passes Away



Defender Defender Photo.
REV. EDWARD H. BRANCH

Pastor of Antioch Baptist church and treasurer of the National Baptist Convention of America, who died Saturday at *City* hospital after a brief illness. Thousands attended his funeral Thursday. The body was shipped to Houston, Tex., for burial. *Chicago*

Neurology - 1932

SUN
VINCENNES, IND.

JAN 8 1932

Julius Rosenwald

Julius Rosenwald, who peddled newspapers for a living as a boy, died Chicago's wealthiest citizen and greatest philanthropist.

In his death, the 69-year-old donor of more than 60 millions from the tremendous fortune built by his merchandising genius left a code to guide those who seek to benefit mankind with their wealth.

"Give for the living," Rosenwald, whose last thoughts were of his charities, said. "Those who seek by perpetuities to create for themselves a kind of immortality will fail, because no institution can live forever."

The Alger-like story of Rosenwald's success was a saga of American life. The boy who sold newspapers and chromos on the streets of Springfield, Ill., and pumped a church organ at 5 cents an hour rose to chairmanship of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., the mail order house he built.

But with success, came a tremendous sense of the responsibilities of enormous wealth. More perhaps than any American, Rosenwald studied the uses his fortune could be put to and directed its flow back to the channels from which it came.

Personally he was modest. Rosenwald's genius of philanthropy was equalled only by his genius of business. In both fields, he was a pioneer with radical ideas.

He amassed his fortune by developing a new merchandising technique.

When he entered the mail order field its possibilities were unexploited. As so many other of America's great fortunes of the period were built through the sale of a new idea or product or service, so Rosenwald built the mail order concern from tiny beginnings to hundreds of millions of dollars a year volume.

The Rosenwald philosophy of philanthropy was as revolutionary. Whereas previously wealth had been bestowed in perpetuity, the Chicago citizen realized the dangers of unchanging endowments.

"I believe that more good can be accomplished by expending funds as trustees find opportunity for constructive work than by storing up large sums of money for long periods of time," he said.

"Perpetuity means eternity. No one in history has been able to establish a trust that has endured for a thousand years."

The philanthropist's benefactions were limited to no race, creed or class. He gave for the sheer joy of aiding mankind's search for knowledge or relieving its sufferings. His philanthropy knew no bounds of nation or geography. He gave millions to aid the negro, other fortunes for the less fortunate of his own race, education, and research.

"Charity," he said, "is the one pleasure which

never wears out."

He was a kindly, gentle man, refusing credit for the success of his vast enterprises.

CHELSEA, MASS.

EVENING RECORD

JAN 9 1932

Julius Rosenwald

The name was Sears-Roebuck & Co., but the real owner and the directing head and heart for 20 years has been Julius Rosenwald. He built up this business to an annual turnover of \$300,000,000 and, as in Chelsea, its branch can be found in every sizable city of the country.

Mr. Rosenwald's first business start was in Chicago, where he made men's clothing for 10 years, selling much of his output to R. W. Sears, a mail order house. In 1895 he bought a half interest in the Sears concern for \$70,000. By 1916 the half interest had become worth \$150,000,000. and in 1927 he was rated as Chicago's wealthiest citizen with a fortune of \$110,000,000.

With all his great reputation as a successful and honorable business man Mr. Rosenwald was known more for his philanthropy. His gifts totaled more than \$45,000,000. His giving was to all men, black as well as white; Gentile as well as Jew. His particular

help was given to the negro race in America and to the oppressed Jews in foreign lands. His interest in the negro was created by Booker T. Washington and he gave immense sums to Tuskegee Institute. He started a campaign for primary and secondary schools for the negro and for 10 years personally directed the work. It is now in charge of a full time staff.

Mr. Rosenwald was a dollar a year man during the war. As chairman of the committee on supplies he purchased, among other things, \$40,000,000 worth of shoes.

The career of Mr. Rosenwald illustrates the opportunities of America. He believed that great wealth largely came through accident. The accident that led to his wealth was the offer of Mr. Sears to go into business with him in selling watches by mail. His earning power started at 12 when he pumped

a church organ for five cents an hour. He was a newsboy, a clothing store clerk, a shop keeper on Fifth ave., and not a great success until he met Mr. Sears. A loyal Jew, he donated buildings to the Baptist University of Chicago and his Rosenwald Industrial Museum testifies to his civic helpfulness. To him giving was the one pleasure that did not wear out. His vast donations in trust must be spent, principal and interest, within 25 years of his death.

Julius Rosenwald was a great American and the most distinguished philanthropist of the country to date.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

JAN 8 1932

PHILANTHROPIST JULIUS ROSENWALD.

In that leading place among the names of those who loved their fellowmen must be put down the name of the late Julius Rosenwald.

In the history of effort for the happiness and well-being of humanity what he did will long be a pleasant record. There is a giving only for the sake of giving and we may be glad that it exists, for even that has made mighty works possible. But there is also a giving that is the direct response to great and specific needs whose appeal leaves no alternative to giving. How practical a philanthropist Mr. Rosenwald was, and how much his generosity was prompted by the challenge of want and under-privilege, will, perhaps, not be fully appreciated until the next generation.

The schoolhouses he built for colored children throughout the Southern states are said to number 5500 and he built them under beneficent stipulations insuring training in healthful, elevating surroundings with proper support from school authorities. In the rise of that race we may believe that these discriminating, well-selected, well-distributed benefactions will be an influence of high order. For his co-religionists, especially those under the yoke of persecution and poverty in European countries, and for his own employes, he made great gifts.

There is a fine quality of human material in such a man as he. A conscientious man he was, of well-ordered consistent life, who does not seem to have been unresponsive to any duty with a legitimate call on the attention and purse of a citizen of the twentieth century. It was vouchsafed him to see in life many blessings flowing from his benefactions and a painstakingly organized foundation with resources placed at \$35,000,000 will shower blessings after his death.

Because one of the very oldest of all vocations,

that of merchandising, ever offers new possibilities with new times, a great fortune came to him. As the head of the Sears-Roebuck house of distinctive methods, he became one of the outstanding figures in American business and an exemplar of its best traditions in service and integrity and confidence in the integrity of others.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

NEWS

JAN 8 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

Julius Rosenwald was best known to the nation as a philanthropist, and his name is likely first to recall the long list of princely benefactions which he bestowed on many causes. That in itself, however, is not unusual; other men who have made great fortunes have spent them in even more colossal donations. It was the character of Mr. Rosenwald's giving which suggested the fine, honorable and naturally generous personality behind it. Mr. Rosenwald was less interested in erecting impressive monuments to himself than in really helping the under dog, especially when the under dog was the victim of circumstances or prejudices which he could not control. There was an inherent decency, for example, in his interest in Negro education and in his gifts to establish schools and Y. M. C. A. buildings, better housing and better medical training for American Negroes.

The money which he gave away in this fashion he made himself. For many years the directing head of the great Sears, Roebuck & Co. mail-order business, he built it to its peculiar eminence, an achievement which evidently demanded hard-headed business ability of the first order. Mr. Rosenwald himself,

however, preferred to ascribe it to "luck," and he had a refreshing freedom from those delusions of grandeur and others forms of romantic nonsense which too often afflict our successful captains of industry. "Rich men," he once declared, "are not smart because they got rich. They didn't get rich because they are smart. Don't ever confuse wealth with brains. They are synonymous sometimes, but none too often." In that there was a shrewd refusal to be bamboozled by his own accomplishments that was worthy of a man born, as Mr. Rosenwald was, almost next door to Abraham Lincoln's home in Springfield. There was an intellectual honesty in it which explains why Mr. Rosenwald was not only one of our richest but one of our most distinguished citizens.—New York Herald Tribune.

NEW YORK TIMES
JAN 17 1932
LAUDS ROSENWALD
FOR AID TO NEGRO

Jacob Billikopf Places It as Outstanding Among Philanthropist's Varied Benefactions.

TELLS OF ITS INCEPTION

His Model Schools in South Seen as Influencing the Whole Public Education System.

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Outstanding among all of Julius Rosenwald's varied contributions to humanity was his work in behalf of the American Negro, in the opinion of Jacob Billikopf of this city, who had been associated with Mr. Rosenwald in welfare activities for a quarter of a century. Mr. Billikopf is Impartial Chairman of the New York Men's Clothing Industry and Executive Director of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities, of which Mr. Rosenwald's son, Lessing J. Rosenwald, is president. The following review of Mr. Rosenwald's work for the Negro was prepared by Mr. Billikopf:
"It was on March 4, 1917, when I

was Executive Director of the American Jewish Relief Committee, that I appealed to Mr. Rosenwald for a contribution of \$1,000,000 as a great stimulus to our efforts to relieve the suffering of the Jews in the war stricken areas. The contribution was cheerfully made and it had the instantaneous effect of raising the standards of giving throughout the country, not only among Jews but the citizenship at large, which was called upon to support generously the American Red Cross and kindred humanitarian organizations.
"But somehow or other, my mind turns now to what he has done not for the Negro but with the Negro. His great services have been for America and the world in that his efforts toward education, health and citizenship rights for the Negro have helped to keep before the eyes of white America its responsibilities which grew out of two and a half centuries of enslavement of the Negro and of the hard road the Negro has had to travel since the Civil War.
"Few individuals seem to know the interesting story of how Mr. Rosenwald's interest in the Negro was first awakened. Years ago Mr. Rosenwald happened to read the biography of the late William H. Baldwin, president of the Long Island Railroad, written by John Graham Brooks of Harvard.
"Mr. Brooks devoted a great deal of his book to Mr. Baldwin's interest in Negro education as signified by his presidency of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, which then had but recently been founded by the late Booker T. Washington. The story of Mr. Baldwin's work for Tuskegee aroused keen interest in Mr. Rosenwald's mind. This was the germ which later bore fruit in the dedication of the 5,000th Rosenwald School in the rural South.
Model Schools in South.
"In the most extensive Rosenwald project, that of stimulating the public education of the Negro in the South by the erection of model schools in the communities with poor facilities and a backward educational policy, two things were exacted which lifted the work from the plane of palliative racial charity to far-sighted and constructive public service. This was the requirement that the large amount for these schools be contributed cooperatively by the white citizens of the community and the Negroes themselves who were to realize the benefits of the improved conditions.
"In every case the plant was to be taken over and operated as part of the public school system of the city town or county, thus committing the locality to an improved standard of equipment and school organization and a new conception of its public duty toward a neglected section of its citizens. In this way the outlay since 1913 of over \$5,000,000 has stimulated the contribution of \$27,500,000 from the public tax funds and voluntary contributions from Negroes themselves.
"This work, started personally by Mr. Rosenwald in 1913, has been taken over by the Rosenwald Fund

which he established in 1917 with capital of \$3,000,000, and in this branch of the work 5,295 model schools for Negroes have been distributed over 877 counties of fifteen Southern States, directly affecting school constituency of 650,000 pupils but indirectly influencing the whole public school system of the South in the most constructive and humanitarian advance it has made in the last half generation.
"One shudders to think what would have been the present state of race relations in the United States had not these 5,000 beacons of light shone through the years for the betterment not only of the Negroes but of whites as well, and for the improvement of relations between the races.
Benefactions to Negro Y. M. C. A.'s
"It was this same procedure and motive which inspired Mr. Rosenwald's benefaction to Negro Y. M. C. A.'s. Though he has never said to me in words that he disapproved of segregated institutions bearing the title of 'Christian,' yet I am convinced that there is a certain ironic implication in that Julius Rosenwald, the Jew, played so large a part in aiding an institution which has not always been free from prejudice against his own people, by helping it to serve more largely and directly members of another minority group.
Mr. Rosenwald was not a superficial observer of life, nor did he have the dilettante approach to problems which, unfortunately, afflicts so many of our philanthropies and foundations. He knew that bread was important but he also knew that man did not live by bread alone; he knew that men, denied opportunity, could not serve their country as the best citizens if they were without education, if their health was poor, or if they were the victims of proscription, injustice and denial of opportunity.
"The Julius Rosenwald Fund, founded in 1917 by Mr. Rosenwald, to continue his benefactions, has not only helped continue to establish schools and aid Negro Y. M. C. A.'s but has devoted great thought, effort and money toward the improvement of hospital conditions for Negroes by securing better training for Negro physicians and nurses, and the establishment of clinics. I have before me the report of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the year 1930-31, and some idea of the great spirit of its founder may be seen in the chief activities for the year which include:
"Cooperation with Southern States and counties in the building of 256 public schools for Negroes, teaching capacity of 865 and a pupil capacity of 38,520.
"Contributions to Negro high schools and State and private colleges and to other aspects of Negro welfare, especially health.
"Demonstrations of pay clinics and of hospital services for persons of moderate means, and studies of the complex and pressing questions of medical economics.
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nation a specified type of education for all Negroes. Mr. Rosenwald gave generously to Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, but he also gave generously to institutions for the higher education of Negroes, like Howard University at Washington and Fisk University at Nashville. And this education went on after graduation.
"For the last few years the Julius Rosenwald Fund has been giving scholarships to talented Negroes to enable them to do literary, scientific and other work. Among the beneficiaries of these grants have been such men as Professor E. E. Just, the distinguished biologist; James Weldon Johnson, gifted writer and poet who now occupies the Spence Chair of creative literature at Fisk University; Langston Hughes, the well-known poet and dramatist, and others of similar talent.
"And, finally, Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions went beyond the field of education, for he knew that a man may be ever so well educated but still unable to achieve if he is denied his citizenship rights. It was this realization which led him to contribute for many years to the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of whom another distinguished Jewish leader, the late Louis Marshall, was legal adviser. The shrewd insight of Booker T. Washington's philosophy—that you cannot keep a man down in a ditch without yourself staying down in the ditch keeping him there, never had as penetrating understanding and sympathy from any one as from Julius Rosenwald and Louis Marshall.
"It is impossible for us adequately to judge the impress upon the life of America made by Julius Rosenwald. It is not impossible, however, for us to know that had he not lived and served his fellowmen so unselfishly and generously this world of ours would be in a far worse state than it is today."
NEW YORK TIMES
JAN 20 1932
NEGROES LOSE A FRIEND.
The Late Julius Rosenwald Did Much for the Race.
To the Editor of The New York Times:
No group of people feels more keenly the death of Julius Rosenwald than the Negro. Since 1910, when Booker T. Washington became his friend, some of Mr. Rosenwald's most notable gifts were made to raise the status of the American Negro. He was one of Tuskegee's most active and useful trustees. He not only helped Tuskegee Institute and other large Negro institutions, but also contributed to the erection of 5,000 Negro schools in the rural sections of fourteen States in the South. Eleven thousand teachers are in these schools, giving elementary instruction in the three "R's" and in home-making and in the rudiments of agriculture and mechanics. These 600,000 Negro children who have

passed through these Rosenwald schools can testify that the first schoolhouse and the first schoolbook they ever saw were due to the benefactions of Julius Rosenwald.
Mr. Rosenwald also contributed substantially toward the erection of sixteen Y. M. C. A. and two Y. W. C. A. buildings for Negroes; and toward the medical schools of Howard University in Washington, and Meharry in Nashville, Tenn. His funds also helped supply small libraries to 140 colored rural schools and to enlarge the libraries of eleven normal schools and colleges. He also set aside \$2,500,000 to build model apartments for Negroes in Chicago.
On receiving the gold medal of the William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievements in Peace Relations in 1927, Mr. Rosenwald said: "I am interested in the Negro people because I am also interested in white people. Negroes are one-tenth of our population. If we promote better citizenship among the Negroes, not only are they improved, but our entire citizenship is benefited." His was the conviction that the American nation could not truly advance and prosper without giving careful, honest consideration to its weakest, most backward race group.
In these days of hate, the world
can ill afford to lose the wise counsel, inspiring leadership, patriotic example, spirit of good-will and always generous aid of men like Julius Rosenwald.
FRANK P. CHISHOLM.
Saybrook, Conn., Jan. 17, 1932.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
STAR
JAN 7 1932
The Imagination of Mr. Rosenwald.
A friend of Julius Rosenwald's, engaged in philanthropic work to which the Chicago merchant had made large contributions, once was asked how he was so successful in getting the money. "I never have asked him for a dollar," was his reply. "I have talked with him about my work and its needs and how money could be used. He has done the rest."
Mr. Rosenwald's magnificent gifts were the natural outcome of his strong sense of social responsibility. The social order had made it possible for him to accumulate a fortune. He felt he was under obligation to make a return to society to help those less fortunate than he.
With imagination as well as generosity, he contributed largely to Negro education and welfare, to the distressed Jews of Europe, and to important experiments in reducing the cost of medical and hospital care to people of small means. His imagination was shown not merely in making his gifts an incentive for others to match them, but in his insistence that the cap-

But his spirit will live on in his family and in other men of wealth whom he has inspired to similar acceptance of their social responsibility. Mr. Rosenwald's millions will be disbursed as

Neurology-1932

HOW HELP CAME TO THE NEGRO FROM ROSENWALD AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

An Associate Of Philanthro-
pist For 25 Years Gives
An Inside Story Of The
Work

TELLS OF START OF HELP
Significance Of Accomplish-
ments As Result Of The
Tendency Seen As Invalu-
able

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21 —Cut standing among all of Julius Rosenwald's varied contributions to humanity was his work in behalf of the American Negro, in the opinion of Jacob Billikopf of this city, who had been associated with Mr. Rosenwald in welfare activities for a quarter of a century. Mr. Billikopf, Impartial Chairman of the New York Men's Clothing Industry and Executive Director of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities, of which Mr. Rosenwald's son Lessing J. Rosenwald, is president.

Prepares A Review

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Put In Washington Informer, and Lincoln's Class

By R. R. Moton

(For The Associated Negro Press)

In the passing of Julius Rosenwald the Negro race in America loses one of its staunchest friends and most practical helpers. Very human in all his reactions to life, Mr. Rosenwald was anything but a sentimentalist. It was a fortunate day for black people when Booker Washington and Julius Rosenwald met and trusted each other. It was the hard common sense in each that appealed to the other. Their genius in spite of Mr. Rosenwald's modest disclaimers lay along the same lines. The clear insight and the direct intuition that created Sears, Roebuck and Co., as it operates today, was the same type and character which has extended the influence of Tuskegee institute to all quarters of the globe.

In the way of constructive statesmanship, the development of Tuskegee Institute and the extension of the Rosenwald school building program, are the most considerable achievements in behalf of the Negro race since Emancipation. Dr. Washington invited Julius Rosenwald to become a member of the Tuskegee board of trustees, a short time before the World War began. From that day on Tuskegee Institute has been indebted as much to the sage counsels of this American merchant magnate as to his truly munificent gifts.

It was in the method of his giving that Mr. Rosenwald's constructive statesmanship was most manifest. His purpose always extended beyond individuals and beyond single institutions. He thought in terms of movements. He was more concerned to improve the public school facilities for all Negro children than for the development of any single institution, not excepting Tuskegee Institute. And he was as much interested in inducing others to give as he was in his own giving. To him his gifts were like an investment in business. He wanted to see them yield a return in gifts which his donations could secure from others. Thus it was that the gifts of between three and four million dollars from Julius Rosenwald, secured from Negroes, whites and state governments, additional contributions of nearly eighteen million dollars more for the building up of public school facilities for more than 600,000 Negro children. Here also was manifested the statesmanship of Booker Washington. To be instrumental in

securing through Julius Rosenwald a gift of four million dollars for the development of five thousand schools for Negro children, is a vastly greater achievement than to have secured even a like sum for Tuskegee Institute. Such is statesmanship at its best.

But the most significant influence of Julius Rosenwald on behalf of the Negro was not in the intrinsic value of the investments in Negro education. It was in the spiritual achievement of winning the cooperation of black people and white people, of private citizens and public officials, of philanthropists and wage-earners, of Northerners and Southerners, of men and women, old people and young people, in a common enterprise that had as its first project the advancement of the Negro race and as its ultimate purpose the destruction of all barriers of class, condition, color and creed which hindered the cooperation of all members of the human family in the common enterprise of establishing the kingdom of heaven on earth among men.

Whatever his creed, Julius Rosenwald was what we like to call Christian in his spirit, far more so than many who credit themselves with that designation. One does not hear of Christians establishing Young Men's Hebrew Associations.

Julius Rosenwald will rank with Abraham Lincoln and Booker Washington as a benefactor of the Negro race. Wherever heaven is it must be in the company of great souls like these.

By NANNIE H. BURROUGHS

(For The Associated Negro Press)

Julius Rosenwald went to heaven Wednesday, January 6, at 2:55 p. m. He was at the head of the International Order of the Helpers of Men.

As he left he passed his blazing torch of world service to his children and bade them continue to carry it forward to Jews and gentiles in every nation and in every race under heaven.

What a rich heritage for those children. A marvelous and matchless humanitarian has gone, but didn't his light shine while he was with us? Didn't he carry on for God? He left off and carry on. That is the lighted, lifted and led in the service of humanity. He loved his fellow man and he showed it in a practical and definite plan of cooperation. He worked with them. He knew the burdened ones and got under the load and showed them how to carry as much of it as they could. He was too sensible to carry the entire burden for them. He carried it with them so that they could learn to carry it without him. He did not help men to become helpless.

He taught them how to work together in the path of human betterment. He walked by their side and gave them the smile of a real brother as he journeyed with them under the load.

His humanitarian spirit pervades the world today as the woman's ointment pervaded the room in which the Master sat. The Master was touched by her unprecedented sacrifice and declared that her deed should be her memorial.

The great humanitarian made a beaten path to the hearts of men and built his own monument of love there of the investments in Negro education.

A helping hand for those who are willing to help themselves, a school in every hamlet, an open door of Christian association in every city are the great spiritual and moral ideals for which he live and labored.

What Julius Rosenwald has done throughout the whole world shall also be told as a memorial of him wherever the gospel of social welfare is preached. He built his own monument. His benefactions cannot be enumerated or estimated. Figures cannot tell what he did. No man can number them. They are the leaven in the lump. You who want to know how much he did to help this old world—to lift it up and light it up, will have to wait until Judgment Day. His gifts will be lined up there. "They will come out of all nations and kindreds of people and tongues and will stand before the throne clothed in white robes and palms in their hands."

The great Keeper of Man's Record shall say to this servant of his who went about doing good, "I was hungry and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me. In as much as ye did it unto the least of these ye did it unto me. Well done." What a day of rejoicing that will be!

The major objectives to which Julius Rosenwald dedicated princely gifts should become the major objectives of the Negro race. They would be the only monument which he would desire. What were these objectives? First, self-help; secondly, good rural schools throughout the South; third, an open door for Christian association in every city.

If we really appreciate what he has done for us, we will take up where he left off and carry on. That is the kind of memorial which Julius Rosenwald, the prince of humanitarians, would like to have us build.

By MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

(For The Associated Negro Press)

In the passing of Julius Rosenwald the Negro race has lost a Moses, who has given fully of his vision, his love and his means to lead us out of the darkness of ignorance. In so doing, he has unfettered our feet from the chains of poverty and made clearer our path to the way of true citizenship. In his passing we have lost one of the greatest emancipators since Abraham Lincoln. His works will long

survive him and the unborn millions of Negroes all over America because of the beacon lights of knowledge that he has planted in every nook and corner of the Southland shall rise up to call him blessed. Our friend is not dead, he sleeps in peace immortalized by service.

By ANSELM JOSEPH FINCH

(For The Associated Negro Press)

Jackson, Miss.—Mississippi particularly joins the country as it mourns the demise of Julius Rosenwald. Sectional antipathy and traditional animosity were laid aside in the life of Mr. Rosenwald. Northerners and Southerners alike, appreciated his generous spirit and welcomed with glad hearts his lofty deals. Consequently, his body was returned to Mother Earth while peoples of the world dried their eyes; the rich and the poor in unison.

The Jackson (Miss.) Daily News in a news article stated: "The state (Miss.) department of education reported today that the Rosenwald Fund devoted to Negro education in its 11-year cooperation with Mississippi had expended \$600,000 in this state. More than 500 Negro school buildings have been partially financed through the fund, it was stated, 74 teachers' homes constructed and 50 work shops built."

A statement released by Dr. Felix J. Underwood, executive officer of the State Board of Health informs us "The department of health has enjoyed an unselfish cooperation from the Rosenwald Fund over a period that has been of material benefit to the state."

It is generally known that the giving of money towards the construction of Rosenwald schools in the South was begun by Mr. Rosenwald after having conversed with the great Negro leader, Dr. Booker T. Washington founder of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Recounting Some Deeds of Rosenwald, Philanthropist

By KELLY MILLER

ACCORDING to the Greek moralists, benevolence is the greatest of all of the virtues. Benevolence and philanthropy have the same essential meaning—to wish well or to love one's fellow man.

Outward performance in deed or donation is but the fulfillment of the inner prompting motive. Charles Chapman Armstrong ranks as the prince of philanthropists, and yet he had not a dollar to give. He gave more than money—he gave himself. We live in a money mad age where most things answer to the dollar.



Kelly Miller.

Mr. Rosenwald was a true philanthropist in that he was motivated by the genuine love of his fellow-men, and was possessed of the means to give concrete fulfillment of this innate benevolence. He belonged to a race whose traditional proscription engendered a compassion for his partners in distress.

His benefactions may be divided into three categories: (1) Towards those of his own household of faith; (2) towards the Negro race, and (3) towards the people at large. His Hebrew charities are well known and highly extolled; his public contributions to civic and public causes are universally appreciated and applauded. But his philanthropic spirit shines forth in its purest essence in the field of Negro benevolence.

Rosenwald's subscription of over half a million dollars to construct a score of Young Men's Christian Association buildings in different sections of the country stands out unique in the history of philanthropy. This munificent gift was devoted to the moral and spiritual advancement of both a race and a creed different from his own.

Over 5,000 rural school houses of becoming architectural design and equipment based upon his plan and support now dot the Southland. To this cause he contributed over \$5,000,000. His philanthropy was not merely the outcome of emotional promptings, but was carefully calculated and judiciously planned.

These rural schools are so related to local support and public authorities that they become for all time a fixed part of the educational system. The Rosenwald schools are calculated to render more fundamental and lasting good to the educational uplift of the Negro race than any other form of philanthropy lavished upon it during the past and present generation.

No one is in a better position than myself to appreciate the value of this beneficence. It befell my lot as a boy in the backwoods of South Carolina to attend a rural school in a building constructed of thirty-two logs with cracks dabbed with mud, a dirty chimney at one end, a board window at the other and a plank door in front. In this structure were crowded 40 or 50 boys and girls whose tuition covered five or six grades. This was typical of the rural school houses till the coming of the Rosenwald school.

Near the very spot where, as a boy, I suffered many things while being uneducated in the public schools, now stand an imposing Rosenwald school well equipped with proper appointments and facilities for rural instruction. It is to be seriously doubted whether any other like sum of his great fortune caused the donor greater delight and satisfaction than this.

The Rosenwald fund of \$20,000,000 involves the field of Negro philanthropy as one of its major interests. Large grants have been made to Negro colleges and universities and special donations to promote Negro scholarship, especially in the field of the social sciences.

The death of a man who has lived advantageously should furnish occasion to recount the good deeds of his life. We seize upon his departure rather to rejoice that he has lived than to yield to the infirmities of the flesh and grieve because he has died. It was only the expediences of a critical political situation that caused the shifty Shakespeare to proclaim that "the evil which men do lives after them; the good is oftentimes interred with their bones."

The good deeds of Julius Rosenwald will be a perpetual memorial unto him. Jew and Gentile, white and black, will vie in extolling this genuine philanthropist. His name has a secure place in the history of benevolence. His benefactions had a far deeper meaning than the material means and the money value in terms of which it was outwardly expressed. The means were only a measure of the motive.

Amidst the sincere laudations and extolments which his departure evokes from all elements whom his benefactions have benefited, I opine that the ones which he would receive with greatest satisfaction and unction, if dead ears hear, would be the warm gratitude of the Negro race, the people of lowliest estate to whose relief he

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Necrology - 1932

The Silent Tribute



MR. ROSENWALD is gone. He had to go. He could not stay. You wonder if ever there will be another like him. **NO**; not exactly like him, but others will come and do what **THEY** can.

But you are not comfortless. Nor must you think that you are. Mr. Rosenwald got to you through one of your own, **BOOKER T. WASHINGTON**. *1-16-32*

There will never be another Booker T. Washington. But others will come who remember him.

His successor, **Robert R. Moton**, **LOVES** you as much as Mr. Washington loved you.

In his way he is doing as much. He has made a name for **HIMSELF**, too. All men are not alike. What Washington built, Moton holds together; **IMPROVES**.

Lincoln was a great man, the **GREATEST** the world ever saw, but he had to have Grant.

Most men, especially **YOUR** men, don't want any help.

Not so with Mr. Rosenwald. When he decided to **HELP** he began to look for men who could tell him **HOW** to help.

Even Cromwell had his Milton.

You wonder who will give as Mr. Rosenwald gave.

No one will do that, but there will be givers, helpers, sympathizers, **BRETHERN** in distress.

As you mourn Mr. Rosenwald, **THINK** of others; maybe not so rich in money, but of others who **GAVE** all they had.

No people ever had as many **FRIENDS** as you have had. You haven't understood them all the time, and they have been sorely tried, as the saying is, but they have held out to the end.

Except Mr. Hoover, you have **ALWAYS** had a friend in the White House, for example.

If he had been let alone, even **WOODROW WILSON** would have been a friend.

But no, the southern crowd kept after him, saying to him, "These people are beneath us." Also, "Remember Lee."

Mr. Wilson gave in, but he didn't want to give in. He told this writer in Paris, "I know how hard it is."

Even Mr. Hoover would be all right, but his advisers, some of them from the North, too, keep telling him, "Kick 'em; that will make you popular." **MR. BROWN OF OHIO, POSTMASTER GENERAL, MAY HAVE HEARD OF THIS.**

But Mr. Hoover knows that no man can rise as high as he is **NOW** and kick a man who is down and prosper; nor see God.

Mr. Rosenwald was different. He belonged to the oldest **RACE**; in so many ways the **GREATEST** race.

Jews cannot be flattered. You can **FOOL** them,

Chattanooga, Tenn.
NEWS

JAN 7 1932

Julius Rosenwald

JULIUS ROSENWALD, who is dead at 69, fought the twin monsters of racial and creedal prejudice, and encouraged thrift. He had a true vision of what America most needed.

Mr. Rosenwald gave away about \$40,000,000. His first money was earned pumping a church organ at five cents an hour. He became a merchant prince.

He gave his money quietly and unstintedly in protecting members of his own race abroad. The South, however, will long remember him for his remarkable work in educating Negroes. Booker T. Washington interested him in Tuskegee, and he gave much money to that fine institution. Then he became keenly alive to the need for primary and secondary education among Negro children. By the end of 1930, he had given \$5,000,000 to this work, and 5,975 schools for Negro children, housed in clean, modern, airy buildings, dotted the Southern States from Maryland to Texas. His work in bringing books to the bookless, through library aids, will especially be remembered in Chattanooga, still a beneficiary of his intelligent generosity.

Some of Mr. Rosenwald's largest gifts received no publicity. For instance, he gave \$5,000,000 to help put Russian Jewish families on land in the Crimea, after they had been dispossessed in other sections of Russia.

A princely giver for charity, yet Mr. Rosenwald taught thrift. His life story is a lesson to America in the value of thrift and, at the same time, the privilege of giving.

"Charity is the one pleasure that never wears out," said this great Jew, who helped bring countless thousands out of the bondage of ignorance. It is astonishing how many of the benefactors of mankind are members of this one race.

and that is hard to do, but you can't **FLATTER** them.

You wonder why. Learning would tell you why. They have seen the world from the making thereof; their understanding is as old as human nature.

Jews in Helena, Ark., started the riot there, but they were Shumanites—off Jews, who forgot captivity, and **REPENTED**.

Mr. Rosenwald is not the only **GREAT** Jew who was a friend to man. He happened to be the richest.

The late Jacob Schiff was a friend, one of the noblest. In the same firm which Mr. Schiff controlled are two loyal friends, the Warburg brothers.

As you mourn Mr. Rosenwald, and **WONDER** how you will get along now, keep this in mind, Mr. Rosenwald was a **DEVOUT** man. He believed in God.

Except Robert G. Ingersoll and Clarence Darrow **ALL** your friends have believed in God.

Even Mr. Ingersoll had doubts of his own judgment along towards the close of life and Mr. Darrow, that wonderful **LIVING** friend of man, talks slowly when he gets to God.

In order to believe in **YOU** a man has to believe in **SOMETHING** above you, above him, above **ALL**.

If Mr. Rosenwald believed in God he had to believe that in serving you he served God.

As he believed, so others believe, some one way, some another. That is, **YOU**, too, must believe that others, like Mr. Rosenwald, will rise up and stand with you, even though the hard gates of persecution seek to prevail.

Two men stand out in your history, Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington.

This numble writer, a child of 9, sat on the knee of Douglass the year he died. He came up at the knee of Washington with whom he was when he first saw Douglass.

Douglass was **PRESENTED** to the world by great friends of freedom, who discovered him to be a **PRINCE** of some kind. They said, "You should hear him."

Washington, who was anointed by Armstrong, lived to **PRESENT** new friends, among them Rosenwald.

But Rosenwald was among the latest of his discoveries of great men who were **FRIENDS**.

His first **GREAT** friend is not in your books, but no story of Washington is complete without him—**GEORGE W. CAMPBELL**, a southern white man, a patriarch, choice, as David the Psalmist, would say.

History will speak of Campbell and of many another, from him to John H. Drakeford, as holding up the hands of Washington while he beckoned to the world of greatness from Tuskegee.

Take a look at your friends, who preceded Mr. Rosenwald, and who lived in his day.

The question is, "Who was **OUR FIRST** friend? That is easy. Your first friend was Samuel Adams, the **FIRST** American, and **FATHER** of the Amer-

ican Revolution.

Your **SECOND** great friend was Thomas Jefferson, who fathered children for you and **COUNTED** your blood worthy.

After Jefferson you had but few friends. They were **FEW AND FAR BETWEEN**.

Suddenly **GARRISON** appeared. You know him and still see him in his grandson, Oswald Garrison Villard. A man lives there in the second generation.

After Garrison there were many **FRIENDS**, the two **GREATEST** being **WENDELL PHILLIPS** and **CHARLES SUMNER**.

For a long while one section, **NEW ENGLAND**, produced your friends, and they were bold for you, chief among them being John A. Andrew. In his oration on Robert Gould Shaw, Booker T. Washington singled out Governor Andrew.

After that a great host appeared, most of them borne towards you upon the plea of Booker T. Washington.

Who were they; or, who **ARE** they? First, **JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER**, greatest **GIVER** to man as Rosenwald was **GREATEST** giver to **WANT** that the world ever saw.

And, then, **CARNEGIE**, who started **GIVING**. Don't forget the Stokes and Phelps family, who saw you in your low estate before **ANYBODY** else discovered you.

Lincoln is not **INCLUDED** in this **LIST** because he **GAVE HIS LIFE** for you.

As Rosenwald goes others **REMAIN** to carry on the work for you. Think, a great-great-grandson of the **FIRST** chief justice of the United States supreme court, **WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN**, president of the board of trustees of Tuskegee, stays up nights, figuring how to **HELP** you.

He doesn't have this to do, but does it because the blood in his veins speaks of a **CAUSE** above **ALL** causes that needs assistance.

A **FRIEND** gone. The memory of Rosenwald speaks you to **REMEMBER** the **GREAT** men who caught God's commandment and looked into your condition.

LEDGER
Parfield, Ia
JAN 11 1932
JULIUS ROSENWALD

"Charity," once said Julius Rosenwald, "is the one pleasure that never wears out." It was a creed which his long and useful life splendidly typified. Not only did Julius Rosenwald give away millions of dollars but in the manner of his giving he revealed in addition to a noble generosity a deep sympathy for the truly needy of this earth. The Chicago philanthropist was not much interested in giving for the benefit of future generations. He was primarily concerned with living people and their problems. He wanted and he tried to make their condition in life better. His

heart and his hand went out to those who were handicapped by prejudice and intolerance and he threw the power of his great wealth into the battle he waged against racial and religious intolerance and poverty.

Julius Rosenwald was one of the best friends the Negroes have ever had. His interest in the members of this race aroused by their great leader, Booker T. Washington, the Chicago philanthropist readily opened his purse to them to improve their living conditions and their means of education. The Jews, too, he generously aided and he was especially interested in their situation in foreign countries. But the charity of Julius Rosenwald was not limited to certain races. Everyone benefited and it is estimated that his benefactions totaled \$40,000,000.

In addition to being a philanthropist, he was also a business genius and a good citizen. The buildings at the University of Chicago and the Rosenwald Industrial Museum testify to his civic helpfulness, while his gift of a million dollars to the Council of Grain Exchanges in 1913 for research work and his work during the war as a dollar a year man revealed his services to and interest in the Nation.—Springfield, Mass., Union **RENO, NEV. EVE GAZETTE**

JAN 7 1932 JULIUS ROSEWALD DIES

A **GREAT** citizen of Chicago, who loved his city but whose sympathies were wide enough to embrace the country and the world, was Julius Rosenwald, who died yesterday. Beginning as a clerk in a clothing store in 1877 when fifteen years old, he owned his own shop by 1882 and his own clothing factory in 1884. He was already a wealthy man when he invested in a half interest in a large mail-order house and through this ultimately became one of the richest men of America.

But there are others who have had such a career and who have died wealthy. Wherein Rosenwald differed from them was in the careful, business-like and splendid way he adopted to spend his vast fortune when he had accumulated it. He became a philanthropist and it is calculated that first and last he spent forty million dollars on his benefactions, all conceived with the sole idea of aiding the beneficiaries. He aided his employes in times of stress and worked to make them independent. The uplifting of the Negroes of the country is only one of his benefactions and there are 4500 Rosenwald schools for Negroes. All the money given them must under the terms of the gift be expended within twenty-five years and there-

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

JAN 7 1932 THE LATE MR. JULIUS ROSENWALD.

Julius Rosenwald who has just died lived to see the volume of business of Sears, Roebuck and Company, of which he was long the guiding genius, increase approximately 160 times under his hand. But he was not submerged entirely in business. He was one of the leading philanthropists of America and the rare ability which was his was not applied not alone to business but he gave even more freely of it to public charities and social problems.

He established nearly 5,000 Rosenwald schools for Negro children in the rural districts of the South and this was only a small part of his social service work. He gave \$3,000,000 for an industrial museum in Chicago and \$6,000,000 to aid Jewish colonization on farms in Russia. He established the Julius Rosenwald fund with \$35,000,000 dedicated to "the well being of mankind." He helped the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Hull House in Chicago. In fact his benefactions were probably the most extensive of any American with the exception of Rockefeller.

At the close of the World war when the mail order business suffered a temporary decline Mr. Rosenwald placed in the treasury of his company \$21,000,000 of his personal holdings of the common stock of the company.

In all the history of charity and philanthropy in America there is no more outstanding figure, and his activities knew no racial bounds. He built after they must be self-supporting. Young Men's Christian Association homes, aided Jewish colonization, gave millions to the University of Chicago, and established the thirty million Rosenwald fund for the well-being of all mankind. Essentially a merchant and financier, the public offices accepted by him were all appointive. President Wilson is 1916 made him a member of the advisory committee on national defense, sent him on a special mission to France and made him in 1919 a member of the industrial commission. And he served well. In short Julius Rosenwald was a magnificent citizen.

Neurology-1932

BOSTON, MASS.
Christian Science Monitor

JAN 8 1932

A Great Man Fallen in Israel

IN A sketch of Julius Rosenwald's career published in The Christian Science Monitor in April, 1927, appeared a map of the southern states showing the extent of his gifts to Negro education. Black dots indicated the location of schools which had profited by his philanthropy. In every state appeared many of these records of his benevolence, while in North Carolina and along the banks of the Mississippi River they were so thickly clustered as to constitute a black smudge upon the map. In all, they represented 5000 such schools, established at a cost to the donor of \$3,500,000, but representing an actual investment of more than \$20,000,000, since Mr. Rosenwald demanded that his gifts be attended by contributions from the people and the neighborhoods profiting by them. Even the Negro beneficiaries are estimated to have added \$4,000,000 to the amount of his gifts.

From the rebuilding of Chicago's famous art palace in Jackson Park, and its endowment as an industrial museum, to the expenditure of millions of dollars for the assistance of agricultural workers in Russia at a time when American dislike for that country was even more unreasoning than it is today, Mr. Rosenwald's gifts ran the whole gamut of charity.

It is a striking illustration of the possibilities of American life that a boy, born on a farm and not particularly prosperous until past thirty years of age, should have thus become one of the world's greatest philanthropists. The \$35,000 he put into the mail order business in 1895 grew to \$150,000,000 by 1928. Not another dollar was put in, except from profits earned. Capable management caused the growth. Yet it was Mr. Rosenwald's favorite remark that making money did not imply the possession of unusual ability. His own career controverted his theory.

One of the world's greatest givers, he contributed to the mechanism of philanthropy one revolutionary theory. It was his conviction that permanent "foundations" or trusts for philanthropic purposes were virtually certain to fail of their high purpose, and to become institutionalized, contributing perhaps more to the comfort of trustees and directors than to the needy. He preached incessantly that great social changes must be expected, and that the control of "dead hands" must not be kept over charitable bequests. And accordingly the Rosen-

wald Foundation, endowed by him with millions, must be wound up within twenty-five years of his passing.

Simple in life and in manner, with a heart open to every good cause, a citizen who took his public duties seriously, a rich man who felt himself the custodian of wealth which the community had created, the record of Julius Rosenwald is one to awaken new confidence in the possibilities for good in humanity. Indeed, a great man is fallen in Israel.

ITHACA, N. Y.

JOURNAL-NEWS

JAN 8 - 1932

A Great Philanthropist

Julius Rosenwald, the noted philanthropist who died in Chicago on Wednesday, believed that success was 95 per cent luck and 5 per cent ability. But he did not depend upon chance, or "luck," to accomplish the great good that made his name famous all around the world.

He depended upon himself when he first entered the business world in New York in 1878. Next he worked out a philosophy of business and life, by which he learned to depend upon his employees. He never gave advice; he sought it. He believed that the man at the top often got too much credit for the business he represented. He thought employees got too little credit. Therefore he always referred to his employees (Sears Roebuck & Co.) as "co-workers."

When fortune smiled on Mr. Rosenwald,

he did not forget that "others made it possible." He often said, "I was in luck, not a genius." Because of this feeling he could easily say, "I hate a stingy man." And thus his philanthropic spirit began to blossom. It spread until it laid out millions for charity among whites, blacks, Jews and Gentiles.

Mr. Rosenwald's contributions cover a wide field, too wide to describe adequately here. He built and contributed to educational institutions, founded the greatest industrial museum (Chicago) in the world, made possible establishment of 5,000 rural schools for Negroes, established an agricultural research foundation, gave buildings to the University of Chicago, contributed liberally to relief funds of various kinds—the total running into more than \$40,000,000. Mr. Rosenwald did not think only of benefiting this or the next generation. Thus his benefactions may not be counted in dollars and cents. They

MACON, GA.

NEWS

JAN 8 1932

A Wise Benefactor.

Julius Rosenwald followed the familiar precepts of thrift and industry to acquire a fortune which is not easily estimated, although we know that when he retired from active duties as the head of Sears, Roebuck & Company the annual turnover of that business was \$300,000,000. His charitable and welfare philanthropies, however, were in keeping with ideas of his own.

At the time of his death he had given away approximately \$60,000,000. But he had made a study of philanthropy, as well as of business, and he saw that many benevolent foundations, established in perpetuity had outlived the purpose for which they were established. He therefore adopted the principle that his contributions to the public welfare should bring a maximum of benefit to those now living, and it was therefore provided that the vast sums he gave for various purposes should be spent within 25 years.

The first money he made was in 1873 when he pumped a church organ at Springfield, Ill., for five cents an hour. Later he became a newsboy in the same Illinois city. He moved to New York to become a clerk in a clothing store and at the age of 21 was the proprietor of his own establishment on Fifth avenue.

It gives him a more human touch and brings him more closely in line with the experience of ordinary humanity to know that his New York adventure was not particularly successful. His real achievement began when he purchased a half interest in Sears, Roebuck and Company for \$70,000. From that time until his retirement he gave the closest attention to the vast business he had done so much to found.

The Negro race never had a better friend than Julius Rosenwald, and yet, curiously enough, it was to a Negro that he owed his inspiration for this line of charitable and welfare work. Booker T. Washington sought from Mr. Rosenwald a contribution to Tuskegee Institute. This led him to make a closer investigation of the work being accomplished by the Negro leader and thenceforth his interest in the welfare of the Negro race generally began to grow. He established primary and secondary schools for Negroes, but in the maintenance of them Negroes and whites co-operated. State and county governments agreed to operate the schools, but by 1917 the program had become so ambitious that the Rosenwald fund was established in Chicago.

men living at the time, he was perhaps the greatest benefactor of this generation, and his name will be held in high esteem for all time to come.

Georgia and other sections of the South because of his aid in overcoming the illiteracy of whites and blacks alike. Largely through his efforts illiteracy has been almost wiped out in those states where it was highest and progress is being made every day. Because of his belief that charitable and welfare contributions should be available to

Within the past few years his name has been more familiar to the people of middle Georgia and other sections of the South because of his aid in overcoming the illiteracy of whites and blacks alike. Largely through his efforts illiteracy has been almost wiped out in those states where it was highest and progress is being made every day. Because of his belief that charitable and welfare contributions should be available to

Mr. Rosenwald became chairman of the board manifested itself in many forms. He was generous in his contributions to Jewish charity. Seminary was made by him as a memorial to his friend, Louis Marshall, the noted lawyer. He spent other donations aggregating \$6,000,000 went to other projects for the welfare of the Jewish race.

Mr. Rosenwald took a passionate interest in the Negro race. He made a standing offer of \$25,000 to any movement for establishing a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Ten years ago he headed a committee of 25 Jews who visited the stricken countries of Europe in preparation for a campaign conducted by the American Jewish Relief Committee which brought in \$14,000,000. A contribu-

JAN 9 1932

A Great Humanitarian.

It is not an impersonal tribute that the people of Tennessee make now to the great and benevolent heart of Julius Rosenwald.

For more than ten years, by the provision of one of his generous and human-spirited funds, a gracious and happy influence has enriched the lives of children in their cabins in the cornfields and in city tenements all over the state, white and colored alike in beautiful intention, but with wider provision for the Negroes because the more greatly needed by them.

Yet this much is but the beginning of the list of gifts poured out for human inspiration and human need by this earnest and generous lover of mankind.

The world has well named him a great humanitarian, praising him not that in his death men profit by legacies he has left behind, but that in his life his splendid beneficences have stemmed the tide of want and ignorance and prejudice far out into the stream of life about him.

His philanthropies were never matters of mere impulse, but of sober and continuing thought. They were undertaken and carried on with the system and thoroughness accorded any business enterprise, yet were never separated from the genial and sympathetic understanding by which they were inspired in the beginning.

Opening the story of his business life with the job of pumping the organ in a Springfield church at five cents an hour, Mr. Rosenwald became the head of a merchantile house worth many millions, and through all his life time of growing wealth and honor, gave to the help of his fellow man always in proportion of his increasing wealth.

"Charity," he contended, "is the one pleasure that never wears out."

His largest gifts were for the relief of the oppressed people of his race in countries of the Old World, and the next to the Negroes in America, but the range and objects of his beneficence were without limit.

It seems a significant and beautiful evidence of his influence that his sons and daughters have not only assumed the responsibilities of his business, but of his philanthropies as well, with the "Rosenwald Family Association" the new generation's companion fund to the Rosenwald Foundation.

The whole story of this life is indeed typical of the noblest manhood of a dignified and noble people, with lessons of tolerance and kindness and understanding for other men and other races and religions that the world will not soon forget.

JAN 9 1932

An American Philanthropist

No philanthropist in modern times lived to see greater actual results for his generosity than the late Julius Rosenwald. Mr. Rosenwald was particularly interested in Negro education and he made possible, in this state and other Southern states, for the Negro to obtain a greater degree of training than he would have received otherwise.

Commenting upon the life of the man and his beliefs, the Baltimore Sun says of Mr. Rosenwald:

"Julius Rosenwald, who died in Chicago on Wednesday, accumulated a large fortune through the exercise of talents comparable to those which were leading many American business executives to high success at about the same time. He was a pioneer in the mail-order field, but it may be doubted whether his achievements in that particular direction were more conspicuous than those which other business leaders were making simultaneously in other important lines.

"In the field of philanthropy, however, Mr. Rosenwald struck out for himself along lines which other wealthy Americans have rarely followed. First of all, he selected the Negro race as the principal beneficiary of his largess. In so doing, he launched an adventure in particularization that not only served a pressing need but that also stood out in marked contrast with the majority of American benefactions which have been bestowed on art, on education or on science without regard for racial lines. A second and more drastic departure from the usual practices of philanthropy came when Mr. Rosenwald, expressing his lack of faith in perpetual endowments, directed the expenditure of both principal and interest of all his trust funds within twenty-five years after his death.

"In both of his innovations Mr. Rosenwald has enriched the field of American philanthropy. His benefactions to the Negro race have helped to promote the development of Negro education which has been so marked in the Southern States in the past two decades. They have also helped to focus attention on the continuing need which exists in this field, with the result that the future is brighter with promise as a result of what he has helped to do in the past. The final merit of his stand against perpetuities remains to be assessed, but it may at least be said that his dictum that every generation ought to be left free to solve its own problems and that mortmain ought to be lifted from the body of American philanthropy raises pertinent questions which had been too infrequently considered in connection with large endowments before he spoke.

"In recent years Mr. Rosenwald has not always appeared happy in his public relationships. His reported attempt to induce Frank L. Smith to withdraw from a Senatorial race by a contribution to the expense of his campaign was particularly subject to criticism. But his benefactions to Negro education and his unusual attitude toward the perpetuation of his own endowments promise to give him a large place in the history of American philanthropy."

JULIUS ROSENWALD'S PHILOSOPHY.

Julius Rosenwald, the great merchant and philanthropist, who died last week, possessed an unusual kind of philosophy for a rich man who was the architect of his own fortune. This was indicated in a few of his pithy utterances, which have been handed down as follows:

"I believe that success is ninety-five per cent luck and five per cent ability."

"America stands for opportunity for every man."

"I hope to keep my wealth from being a millstone about the neck of my children."

When Mr. Rosenwald received the Harmon award for Distinguished Achievement in Race Relations in 1927, for his contributions of several million dollars toward the establishment of rural schools in the South, he explained his interest as follows: "I am interested in the Negro people because I am also interested in white people. Negroes are one-tenth of our population. If we promote better citizenship among the Negroes, not only are they improved, but our entire citizenship is benefited."

This broad interest in the betterment of humanity was characteristic of the man, although he was regarded as having specialized in his aid to Negro education, his interest in that work dating from the beginning of his friendship with the late Booker T. Washington in 1910. He not only helped Tuskegee Institute, of which he was a trustee, but he contributed to the erection of over four thousand schools for Negroes in fourteen Southern states. Eleven thousand teachers are employed in these schools, giving elementary instruction and also teaching the rudiments of

home making, agriculture and mechanics.

The Rosenwald schools are said to represent a total investment of twenty million dollars of which the Negroes themselves have given four millions. Twelve millions have come from the public funds, one million from contributions by white citizens, mostly of the South, and Mr. Rosenwald has given over three millions. Besides this he has contributed large sums to the building of sixteen Y. M. C. A. buildings and two Y. W. C. A. buildings for Negroes. He also furnished funds to help supply small libraries for 140 rural schools and to enlarge the libraries of eleven normal schools and colleges.

The Rosenwald Fund is now helping in other projects beside those for the benefit of Negroes, which justifies the commendation made by Rabbi Krass of Temple Emanu-El, who said of Mr. Rosenwald: "His philanthropy was not bounded by race, creed or color."

Necrology-1932

POMEROY, O.
TRIBUNE

JAN 12 1932

AMERICA SUSTAINS LOSS

THE RECENT DEATH of Mr. Julius Rosenwald is a hard blow to America in general while the Negro Race as well as others, are particular sufferers. Mr. Rosenwald's contributions have run into the millions. Those for colored schools alone, coupled with the sums he insisted must accompany his, boost this total probably to twenty millions. His is just another of the many cases shown particularly in America, the land of promise, that any person with ambition and good common sense and plenty of vim, vigor and energy to see his ambitions through, can become successful. He has been a great good in this world. He has left it in much better shape than that in which he found it. Certainly he has gone to his reward for the many good things he accomplished while here.

A.M.E. Zion Tribute To Julius Rosenwald

Zion Church.

P. A. Wallace, Chairman;
G. C. Clement, Secretary;
W. J. Walls.

The people of the A. M. E. Zion Church see the death of Julius Rosenwald as a cause for national regret and deep grief to those human groups who have farthest to climb. The announcement that he had given away three-fourths of his wealth, proves him to be a steward of whom humanity should be proud. If all men so regarded their money as a possession of trust for the commonwealth, and a means to create conditions by which others may find opportunities as those which permitted them to build up their wealth and cultivate spiritual values, the Kingdom of Jesus would be speeded in reality by wealth. If Jesus ever had reason to call men his sheep although not of the fold he must have meant men like Mr. Rosenwald. The people of our race group and the A. M. E. Zion Church profited by his benefactions beyond our power to validate in this generation. Our chief educational institutions, the Negro boy and girl in the rural sections and the Young Men's Christian Associations all sharers of his philanthropy will ever be obligated to hold his memory in sacred gratefulness.

Board of Bishops of the A. M. E.

Illinois.

*Freeman
Hankesha, Wis.*

JAN 8 1932

His Philosophy

*Quietly he moved about from place to place,
from heart to heart.
Brightening every soul he met with kindness and
with charity;
Ever seeking to erase the bitterness of racial
prejudices
By befriending Whites and Negroes, Jews and
Gentiles,
Giving millions to assist in making life more
livable.*

*Oh, if he could but disclose to meager, stuffy
souls
Going about God's stage, existing, knowing little
reason why,
The magic secret that in living, he learned how.
The papers read, "Noted Philanthropist is
Dead,"
The curtain falls—a noble friend of mankind
makes his exit.*

Julius Rosenwald, one of the foremost figures in America, is dead, and his passing is a loss to not only this country, but other countries as well for the generosity of this noted philanthropist was far reaching and extended to other countries where much of the oppression of the Jewish race was erased by this noble man.

Foundations designed to aid future generations and perpetuate the name of the benefactor made no appeal to him. He believed firmly in the principle that the present generation should benefit from philanthropies.

"I believe that more good can be accomplished by expending funds as trustees find opportunity for constructive work than by storing up large sums of money for long periods of time." Such was his philosophy.

Quiet and unassuming, Mr. Rosenwald wished nothing for himself in return for his millions of dollars of gifts for worthy causes, other than the satisfaction of seeing the living conditions raised to a higher plane through his efforts.

This kindly gentleman was a friend of all races and sought to do away with racial prejudice in this country and in Europe. He became intensely interested in the Negro race here, and assisted the Jewish people seeking colonization in Europe.

Even in his last few hours of life, when he

knew that the end was near, his thoughts were of others and he was interested in his philanthropies to the last.

Mr. Rosenwald is honored and will be missed the world over.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.

TELEGRAM

JAN 7 1932

Julius Rosenwald

JULIUS ROSENWALD was a great merchant. But he will be remembered longest as a great philanthropist. He would have wished it so. To him commercial profits were a matter of trusteeship, something to be distributed for humanitarian purposes. It was not that he wished to have the personal satisfaction and glory of giving. Most of his benefactions were distributed thru others.

Apart from his gift of \$35,000,000 as a separate foundation for general use to promote the "well-being of mankind," his chief interests were in education and race relations. His support of educational institutions extended from the University of Chicago to small rural schools in the south. Tho he gave millions for Jewish colonization abroad, he also cared for such organizations as the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Perhaps the work in which he was most interested was the improvement of opportunity for the negro. One of the earliest supporters of Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee institute, much of his later life was devoted to better race relations.

Julius Rosenwald drew his circle wider than the limits of any one race, or color, or creed.

ARDMORE, OKLA.

DAILY ADMORITE

JAN 12 1932

Black Child's Best Friend

HUMANITY lost one of its best friends in the death of Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck company. Rosenwald was a German Jew. He belongs to the same race of people as Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times and the most successful publisher in the country. It is said that in German, "Rosenwald" means rose wood. Just as rose wood is prized more highly and towers above other kinds of wood so does Rosenwald tower above other men.

Many hundreds of men and women worked for him but he never felt they were hired hands and he did not so treat them. He felt like they were co-workers and treated them as such. He never tried to push himself forward. He was quiet and retiring and gentle in his nature. He loved his mother and she was with him in his years of greatest achievements. He was never too busy to visit her. He counted every day she was with him as a precious gift.

Negroes and especially negro children of the United States lost their best friend when Julius Rosenwald went away. The

laboratory and gymnasium and manual training equipment at Douglass high school in Ardmore represent his beneficence. Six hundred dollars from his gifts came to Douglass high. His funds touch the negroes of the county again at Lincoln consolidated school 10 miles northeast of Ardmore. Here a definite percent of the expenses each year is provided from the Rosenwald fund.

Julius Rosenwald made his first money pumping an organ in a church. He did much work for very little pay. From this humble beginning he worked himself up to the head of a business that sold merchandise in one year for a gross sum of \$290,000,000.

His work for the colored people reaches out to 14 southern states. But his beneficences were by no means confined to negroes. He established dental clinics in Chicago schools; he helped colleges and built Y. M. C. A. buildings in many cities. He gave toward Jewish relief in this country and in Russia.

Such a man was Julius Rosenwald—whose death has brought to an end a career that has meant much to the world. With his passing, the world finds itself left only with memories of a man who made much money and spent much money helping his fellows.

It will be years before full appreciation of all the things that Rosenwald has done with his great wealth to make the world a better and finer place in which to love will be known.

We can only hope that some other financial genius with unlimited resources stands by ready to fill the niche in world affairs that this man so ably filled so long.

MONROE, LA.

NEWS STAR

JAN 9 1932

A Great Benefactor

In the death of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago the entire South has lost an estimable and worthwhile friend. His benefactions on behalf of education have been applied in every section of the country below the Mason and Dixon line. It is gratifying to know that the work he instituted in order to afford schooling for negroes, as well as the encouragements he gave to rural libraries in the South, will be continued by his sons. Mr. Rosenwald was one of that type of benefactor who accepts his wealth as a trust for the benefit of mankind. Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller are others of the same type.

Of Mr. Rosenwald's activities in this respect the Chicago Tribune says:

His philanthropies kept pace with his growing income. They were directed largely to aid negroes in the United States and oppressed Jews in foreign lands. But his generosity had no racial limitations and his gifts flowed generously to whites as well as blacks, to Gentiles as well as to Jews.

"Charity," Mr. Rosenwald once remarked, is the one pleasure that never wears out."

He practiced this precept until his known benefactions exceeded \$30,000,000. He celebrated his fiftieth birthday, for example, by giving away \$687,000.

He believed firmly in the principle that the present generation should benefit from present philanthropies. Foundations designed to aid future generations and perpetuate the name of the benefactor made no appeal to him. In 1928 he made a provision that the millions of the Rosenwald Foundation were to be entirely distributed within twenty years of his death.

Mr. Rosenwald's interest in the negro race was first aroused by Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute. At first he merely made donations to existing schools for negroes, but his interest finally expanded to a point where the Rosenwald Foundation was established to found a whole system of primary and secondary schools for the colored race throughout the South.

Through cooperation of whites and negroes and by joint appropriations from the foundation and the state and county governments, more than 5,000 clean, airy, modern schools for colored children dotted the Southern states by 1930. In that year the foundation appropriated \$2,500,000 for negro schools and other philanthropies.

Mr. Rosenwald's realization that the prosperity of the farmer was the foundation of business, the mail order business at least, led him to make several practical gifts in this direction. In 1913 he gave \$1,000,000 to the Council of Grain Exchanges for research work in crop improvement. In 1923 he established the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Research Foundation for a study of scientific marketing.

Among his other benefactions were \$625,000 for negro Y. M. C. A. buildings in various cities, \$5,000,000 to put Russian Jewish farmers back on land in Crimea, \$1,000,000 for Jewish relief and colonization in Europe, \$5,000,000 for the American-Jewish Joint Agricultural corporation, and \$5,000,000 for a Jewish Theological seminary.

Some of Mr. Rosenwald's benefactions in Louisiana have included school buildings and aid to library service in different parts of the state. His memory will be honored for his devotion to the ideal that an education is one of the rights of man, and that education is one of the greatest incentives to a contented and progressive people.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OBSERVER

JAN 18 1932

A Word of Appreciation.

To the Editor of The Observer:

A great soul went to its reward with the passing of Julius Rosenwald; and in the demise of this worthy man, the nation lost one of the factors that contributed bountifully to the physical uplift and moral well-being of thousands of men and women, and boys and girls.

Vast sums accrued through the honorable and arduous methods of business of Mr. Rosenwald, found their way in the providing and fostering

of institutions that mean so much in intellectual development and character building of much of the youth of the nation. Millions have been spent in the construction of modern school houses, in which surrounded with sane and artistic architecture, the youthful mind is drawn out in intellectual development; nor is any less inspirational the fostering of library advantages, which in these schools, and in cities and other centers, contribute so largely to the broadening force in character formation.

Our section of the land has been specially fortunate in the matter of this philanthropy, in the great number of Rosenwald public schools that adorn hillsides here, there and yonder; as well as in the wonderful library facilities that come to us through this donor.

In view of these conditions, and especially because of the many advantages that have come to the negro youth of this section; and because of the very great appreciation that the negro in general, here sustains to the lamented Mr. Rosenwald:

The negro teachers of Mecklenburg County, in assembly voted to record in this manner our deep sense of the loss our people as a group feel in the passing of Mr. Rosenwald: And at the same time it was decided and arranged that each and every negro public school in Mecklenburg County would conduct at the school, as a part of the regular routine a program in honor and appreciation of Mr. Rosenwald, and in commemoration of his death. The day set is Friday, January 22, 1932, at which time youth and adult may in some small way voice appreciation of the noble soul that lived so well.

R. L. MOORE, President,

W. A. GRIGG,

MRS. JULIA DOUGLASS,

Mecklenburg County Negro Teachers.

Charlotte, Jan. 16.

SELMA, ALA.
TIMES-JOURNAL

JAN 9 1932

JULIUS ROSENWALD

With the death of Julius Rosenwald there passed a great philanthropist, an eminent merchant, a sterling citizen and an inspiring leader of his people.

In his philanthropies, as in his business career and his private life, Julius Rosenwald was an individualist. He was the first of the great American benefactors to put a time limit for expenditure of the funds he donated, and he was outspoken in his hostility toward permanent endowments. He has specified that the Julius Rosenwald fund is to be expended within twenty-five years of his death.

The Rosenwald philanthropies were effected without reference to creed or race, but he is best known for his widespread, varied and lasting work for the education and general betterment of negroes. He provided for thousands of negro schools in the South and was indirectly responsible for the spending of large funds for this purpose by states and municipalities. He also made contributions to negro universities, colleges and medical schools, to Jewish charities and to the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Rosenwald leaves as a monument to his busi-

ness capacity the firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co., which under his leadership grew from a small mail-order house with an annual business of \$1,000,000 to a colossal organization handling a \$300,000,000 business annually. He was one of the originators of the policy of "money back without question."

Julius Rosenwald was one of the commanding figures of his time, and his death in his seventieth year will be widely mourned.—Philadelphia Ledger.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

JAN 9 1932

Julius Rosenwald

Benefactions that will continue to do good long after those who knew him in the flesh shall have passed away were planted with painstaking care and a keen understanding of human needs by Julius Rosenwald. The death of the Chicago merchant and philanthropist is a distinct loss to humanity.

Mr. Rosenwald's interests appeared to have no limit. He learned life by contact, in the school of experience, and as he grew older his contacts with humanity multiplied, not alone because of his gigantic mercantile enterprise, but also because he was intensely interested in people and retained to the very last a warm, human sympathy with struggling and suffering humanity. His efforts to aid in the upward striving of oppressed peoples led him into the South, where he became a friend of the Negro and of the poor and neglected white.

He saw the needs of starving and ostracized Jews in Eastern Europe and went to their aid not only with money, but in person. In a thousand ways he sought out distress and devised means of combatting it. He discovered early that ignorance was a fertile field for racial conflict, and went systematically about the task of conquering ignorance with the light of understanding in dark places.

Mr. Rosenwald succeeded marvelously well in his manifest endeavor to leave the world a better place than he found it. He will not be forgotten, for the results of his labors will continue to uplift humanity for generations to come.

JAN 8 1932
JULIUS ROSENWALD.

In the passing of Julius Rosenwald—the nation suffers the loss of one of its most valiant and valued citizens—the cause of humanity—one of its most conspicuous benefactors, whose great heart was ever attuned to human need and suffering—and whose generous, kindly and hospitable spirit—has and will continue to enrich and inspire countless lives of the present and future generations of his countrymen.

Starting in life—with no dowry of dollars or other material possessions, that might suffice to make the way easier—nature endowed him with a clear mind, a sound body, and above all, a great soul. Imagination he had. Imagination and high purpose. The meaning and the mystery of life entranced him—with its unlimited sphere of opportunity for undertaking and achievement. He early recognized life however—as an arena—wherein imagination alone, would not carry him far—without indefatigable industry—plus courage to dare, and initiative and resourcefulness, to do. Struggle and the ambition to achieve—developed these essential qualities in him. And with their development, came success in the business to which he devoted most of his life.

He was an executive with imagination and broad vision. From a comparatively small business enterprise in Chicago, his, was the master mind that was responsible for the Sears, Roebuck & Company of today, which is the largest commercial enterprise of its kind, in the world. With commercial success, came wealth, and with wealth came the coveted opportunity, long cherished through the busy years—to make his life count for the good of others—who might be hopeless, because of environment—

bereft of opportunity for usefulness—or suffering because of the essential things that make life livable and worth while.

As he put his life into the achievement of commercial success, obedient to the biblical injunction—"Seeth thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings"—so his benefactions knew only the reasonable limit of his ability to give. And as in business, so in his philanthropies—he gave not only of his wealth—but unstintingly of himself—his purpose being to make his funds count for enduring good—and in order that these benefactions might be carried on after his death—he established the Julius Rosenwald Fund, as a vehicle for the wise distribution of some \$20,000,000, having during his lifetime, given away something like \$40,000,000, for various and sundry benefactions.

For the education and betterment of the condition and environment of the Negroes in the South, for the University of Chicago—for the good of any cause, or any people in need—irrespective of race, sect or religion, he gave of his funds and of himself, cheerfully, which probably accounted for the charm of his personality, that reflected good will toward all with whom he came in contact.

He was the most modest of men, so unlike many, who have achieved conspicuous success in life, and like to talk about it. There was nothing of the vain-glorious about him. When some time ago, an interviewer attempted to flatter him, because of his achievements, he replied—"I attribute my success commercially, largely to the growth of the country as a whole, to its increased population, as well as to a satisfied and happy organization of efficient men and women. Just luck and opportunity. Why there are men in America today, walking the streets, financial failures, who have more brains and ability than I have. I had the

luck to get my opportunity. Their opportunity never came."

This was Julius Rosenwald, the man, as his intimate friends came to know him. Extremely modest in his own estimate of himself and of his achievements—the world and countless thousands—whose lives he has

touched—only to make them happier and better—will appraise him at his true worth. A leader in business, industrial and civic welfare—philanthropist and friend to so many—he was a kindly, genial, wholesouled, human sort of man, whose life was for the most part devoted to human service, and whose deeds will endure as a guide and an inspiration to others, who would live life at its best.

PHOENIX
ARIZONA
ISSUE OF

JAN 8 1932
*The Passing Of A
Philanthropist*

Julius Rosenwald who died on Wednesday was one of the great and good men of the world. He had, we believe, never received a Nobel prize for anything, for any contribution to so-called human welfare, to science or literature or to any of the numerous activities in which so many are busy-ing themselves in the belief that they are recreating a sadly deficient world.

Mr. Rosenwald was merely the trustee of a great estate which God and his own energy and his industry and his foresight had put into his hands for distribution where in his own good judgment, it would be of the greatest, the most immediate good to humanity. He had established no large foundation, though he was made a trustee of the great Rockefeller Foundation. But he had set aside a \$30,000,000 fund of his own "for the welfare of mankind."

His greatest service, though, was in the field immediately about him, in setting his hand to tasks that were presented him, for performing duties appointed to him by the national government, to heading a movement for

the better housing of the negroes in Chicago and the education of negroes throughout the South, a campaign to which \$23,000,000 was devoted.

Though a consistent adherent of the religion of his fathers, and active in that faith, his benefactions have been extended to groups of all religions, or no religion at all. He has erected 25 Young Men's Christian Association buildings and three Young Women's Christian Association buildings in 25 cities with total negro population of 2,000,000. He pledged \$6,000,000 for a Jewish colonization project in Russia and gave \$5,000,000 to the University of Chicago. His philanthropic activities have not been limited to classes or races or localities.

The great wealth Mr. Rosenwald amassed as an employe, a small retail merchant and later, a merchant prince, has been ideally distributed. He did not share the distaste expressed by Carnegie at the "disgrace of dying rich." But he avoided the disgrace of failing to do day by day what he found about him to do, in making men and women and children happier and better.

Julius Rosenwald made no fad of philanthropy, something to engage his attention and keep his interest in life alive after his retirement from active business. Philanthropy was a part of the business of his life from which he would be retired only by death. But the good work he initiated in his busy years will go on and on.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

NEWS
JAN 8 1932

*He Made a Business
of Helping Mankind*

Julius Rosenwald is dead, but his influence for the good of mankind, in the form of his exceedingly generous and systematic philanthropy, will live long after him. He made a "business" of contributing to the welfare of mankind, and now the business is to be carried on by his children.

Business, in Mr. Rosenwald's case, was a pleasure. "Charity is the one pleasure that never wears out," he said when he established a fund of \$35,000,000 in 1917 for the "well being of mankind."

Though the largest part of his philanthropic expenditures had been for Jews and Negroes, there was by no means any racial discrimination on his generosity. It is doubtful if any man of millions ever went into the "busi-

his
with
mankind
serving
mankind
in such a comprehensive manner
as Rosenwald. He seemed to have a
heart as big as all outdoors.

JAN 8 1932

Julius Rosenwald, --- a Great American

BY GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD.

Julius Rosenwald, the eminent Chicago philanthropist who died on Wednesday, requested on his death bed that there be no flowers at his funeral. No flowers on his grave are necessary: they would fade. The influence of his benefactions on hundreds of thousands of human beings, through his princely gifts to good causes, will live forever.

It is estimated that Mr. Rosenwald gave away during the last twenty years some \$45,000,000. Wisely he reasoned that money which would do its work during the present generation could be more intelligently disposed of than perpetual benefactions which might or might not be needed years hence. He did not overlook the fact that the improvement of the present generation is in itself a perpetual benefaction because of the influence for good it would set in motion through human beings, influence which never ceases, and grows forever. "echoes roll from soul to soul, and grow forever and forever."

His largest gifts were to Negro education. Partly because of poverty, and partly because of race prejudice, inadequate provision has been made for the education of Negro youth in the states where the Negro population is densest. Through joint appropriations from the Julius Rosenwald foundation and southern state and county governments, 5,250 modern schools for colored children are scattered throughout the south. In 1930 Mr. Rosenwald gave \$2,500,000 for philanthropic purposes, mostly in aid of Negro education. The breadth of Mr. Rosenwald's religious views is indicated by his gifts aggregating \$625,000 for Negro Y. M. C. A. buildings. Mr. Rosenwald, however, did not forget his own race. He gave \$5,000,000 to put Jewish farmers back on the land in the Crimea, \$1,000,000 for Jewish relief and colonization in Europe, \$5,000,000 for the American-Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation and \$5,000,000 for a Jewish theological seminary.

Julius Rosenwald was grateful for the opportunities America offered to a poor Jewish boy, born in a house not far from the Lincoln home at Springfield, Ill. He began his business career as a newsboy and an organ pumper. Striking out for New York he got a job as a clerk in a clothing store. Opening a store of his own in New York he had little success. Returning to Chicago he established a clothing manufacturing business which prospered. It sold clothing to a small mail order house owned by R. W. Sears. This led to his association with the great mail order house which came to be known as Sears, Roebuck and Company, with Julius Rosenwald as president. The phenomenal success of this enterprise laid the foundations of his great fortune.

Many stories are told illustrating the simple, sympathetic, modest character of the man. He disclaimed credit for the success of his business, attributing it to the work of his associates with whom, he said, he had been lucky enough to become connected. He said: "What could any man do if none would help him? It is the able, willing fellows around a man who really do things." That attitude helps explain Mr. Rosenwald's great success.

When the great plant covering several blocks was erected for his firm in Chicago, Mr. Rosenwald refused to have an expensive rug on the floor of his office because the flooring in the other offices was covered with linoleum. Saloons surrounded the plant when it was erected in 1906: Mr. Rosenwald secured a voluntary pledge from all his thousands of workers that none would enter a saloon within eight blocks of the establishment, and within eighteen months the nearest saloon was eight blocks away. When the stock market crash came in October, 1929, Mr. Rosenwald, who had himself sustained huge losses, guaranteed the investment accounts of all the thousands of employees of his concern throughout the country. When his company faced a crisis during the deflation period he furnished \$20,000,000 to tide it over by buying \$16,000,000 worth of its real estate, and donating 50,000 shares of stock to the company treasury. His action saved the concern.

Mr. Rosenwald organized a syndicate to erect a \$2,700,000 apartment for Negroes in Chicago. This provided liveable quarters at low rentals and made a satisfactory return on the investment, proving that it was possible in this way to improve the living conditions of the Negro population in a great city. He gave \$5,000,000 to the University of Chicago, and \$5,000,000 more to reconstruct the Fine Arts Building at Chicago into an industrial museum. He was active and liberal in the support of the American cause during the World War.

It is a coincidence that the great emancipator and the greatest benefactor of the American Negro were born in the same neighborhood of the same city in Illinois. The spirit of the emancipator was in the spirit of the benefactor. Men like Julius Rosenwald are the finest product of our civilization. He regarded great wealth not as a means of exploiting, but of serving others. The Jewish race may well be proud of him. And Americans may feel pride in the fact that their republic could produce such a man, and hope that his noble spirit may have wider emulation.

HE world over is in mourning because of the loss of a great soul. Julius Rosenwald took leave of us the other day and has gone to his reward. We cannot follow his trackless course. The way of the departed soul has never been charted.

ROSENWALD'S PHILANTHROPY

One of the outstanding features of Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropy was his devotion to the uplift of the American Negro. We have read the lines of critics, as well as comments by radicals, and we are still of the opinion that Mr. Rosenwald did a great deal more good in the world than can now be appraised or appreciated.

Some take the view that Mr. Rosenwald could have helped the Negro far better by spending his millions in other directions. Some take the position that he could have given jobs to thousands of Negroes and thereby spent millions employing them. Some take one view and some take another, but most all of them have come forward with some idea, which, to them, is an improvement over the ideas Mr. Rosenwald had. We are not impatient when we state frankly that it seems to be the habit of people who do not have a dime to give, or to lend, or to invest, to offer the most voluminous suggestions about how much money should be invested, or given away. Men who have never made any money have their own peculiar notions about the use of money. Strange to say, these people seldom, if ever,

get any money. Opinions to the contrary, nevertheless we hold that Mr. Rosenwald filled a peculiar place in his day and generation, and we hope there shall arise another and still another to take up the work at the point where Mr. Rosenwald left it. Mr. Rosenwald's millions in life by supplying him with intelligence about the fundamentals of life than he could have given the same number of Negroes by employing all of them in some large, spacious factory. A man cannot work until he is first equipped with moral character, intelligence, and a sense of reliability and responsibility. Rosenwald opened school houses for ignorant Negroes and gave them an opportunity to learn how to work, what to work for, and to appreciate what work means in the life of a human being. This kind of philanthropy for the Negro just now is far better than hiring ignorant Negroes who know nothing about work, who have no sense of responsibility, no moral character, and no reliability. What Mr. Rosenwald has put into the heads and souls of thousands and thousands of Negro boys and girls will serve them and the race for years and years to come. If he had given them jobs and salaries, the money would have been spent on truffles, silk shirts, and jazz. Mr. Rosenwald fixed it so that his investments in the Negro will bear interest in the form of intelligent mothers, intelligent fathers, and, therefore, intelligent offsprings; and surely there is no richer and more valuable return on money than an improved human family.

MERIDIAN, MISS.
STAR

JAN 12 1932
ROSENWALD

Julius Rosenwald passed from this to another world at his suburban home near Chicago, after an illness of several months' duration. At the time of his death, he was 69 years old, not so very old, when men of fifty or sixty look back—an old man only to the young who have seen little of life. He was born in Illinois, near Springfield. At an early age he began earning money, beginning at five cents an hour as an organ pumper at a church. At 21, he was in the mercantile business in New York, later going to Chicago, where he became a clothing manufacturer, selling a large part of his product to a mail order house, of which he later became the head. He amassed millions during his life time; he gave away millions also, establishing what is known as the Rosenwald fund, which he endowed with sufficient income to make it possible to distribute his wealth during his life time, largely to aiding in hospitalization and in interracial work. His donations to negro schools in the South are well known, as are also his contributions to Tulane and other universities and hospitals.

His life was unostentatious, his habits simple and his charity careful, though generous.

A remark attributed to Rosenwald that "giving never lost its pleasure" appears to have been an insight into his life, and to his habit of giving—he made a pleasure of it and took real pleasure in carrying on his numerous benefactions.

Necrology-1932

4-16-32 **Eighth Infantry Hero General Denison Paid** **Passes Away After** *Chicago Tribune* **Lingering Illness** *High Tribute as* **Military Leader** *4/29/32*

Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Denison, 71 years of age, former commander of the Eighth infantry, Illinois national guard, died Thursday night at his home, 4346 Vincennes Ave., after a prolonged illness. Funeral services will be held Monday morning at 11 o'clock at the Charles S. Jackson undertaking parlors, 3800 Michigan Ave.

Born in Texas

Brigadier General Denison, the son of Leon and Rose Denison, was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1862. He was educated in the public schools of the city and state and afterwards entered Lincoln university, Chester, Pa., in 1883, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1888. In the same year he entered the Union College of Law in Chicago, graduating in 1890 as valedictorian. In 1891 he was appointed by Mayor Hempstead Washburn as assistant prosecuting attorney of Chicago, to which position he was reappointed under the successive administrations of Mayors Harrison, Hopkins, Swift and Busse.

Brigadier General Denison saw service in Cuba and was appointed one of the judges of the court of claims during the Spanish-American war, sitting at Santiago. Up to this time Brigadier General Denison had the distinction of being the only Negro officer to hold such a position. He performed his duties in such dignified, competent manner that he gained the praise of everyone with whom he was associated.

It was also his privilege to command his regiment in action along the Mexican border in 1916 and in 1917 and 1918 he was again called to service in defense of his country in the great World war overseas. It was during this struggle that he was honored with the rank of Brigadier General.

Stricken in France

Brigadier General Denison served as a captain in the Eighth regiment before he attained the rank of colonel to which position he was appointed by ex-Governor Edward E. Dunne, replacing Col. John R. Marshall.

At the outbreak of the World war the Eighth regiment was federalized and became known as the 370th infantry. It was ordered to Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., for training and later sent to France, landing there April 22, 1918. When the regiment

went into the St. Mihiel sector July 12, 1918, Brigadier General Denison was invalided back to Chicago. A white officer, Col. Thomas A. Roberts, was placed in command, with Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan second in command. Later Colonel Roberts was called to another post of duty and Lieutenant Colonel Duncan was appointed head of the regiment.

On his return to the United States he again sought medical service, but was unable to counteract the ravage of the disease which had impaired his health.

Loyal to Family

Brigadier General Denison gave the best years of his life in the civic and military duty of his country. As a citizen he yielded to no one in loyalty and devotion to his race. As a lawyer he was accredited by both bench and bar as one of the ablest attorneys in the state. As a friend he was never known to fail in sympathetic response to those he loved. As a husband and father his care and devotion was unparalleled.

Brigadier General Denison is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edna Denison, and five children, Franklin A. Denice, George and Jacquellin Denison and Mrs. Dorothy Carswell; sister, Mrs. Anna Teel, and a nephew, Alex Wood, of San Antonio, Texas.

Name Is Omitted

For some insidious purpose the answer to which future historians will be called upon to explain, the name of Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Denison does not appear on the monument erected at 35th St. and South Pkwy. in honor of the services and valor of soldiers who fought under his command in the great World war. It was intimated at the time of the unveiling of this great monument that the absence of the brigadier's name thereon was due to the shortsightedness of our self-seeking politicians, who in their eagerness for personal glorification made the air an occasion to carve their names in public print, giving themselves credit for service to which they were not entitled and from which they did not deserve

"He died a general!" Such was the remarkable tribute on the lips of more than 6,000 persons last Sunday who gathered at the Eighth Regiment armory, 35th St. and Giles Ave., to pay before the bier and pay their last respects to Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Denison, whose brilliant military record terminated when he was honored as the first Negro soldier in America's history to rise above the rank of colonel.

They came also to honor General Denison as the former commander of the Eighth infantry, Illinois National Guard; as the war-time colonel of the 370th infantry and as the first member of the race to ever command a regiment of United States soldiers on the field of battle.

Impressive Service

It was an impressive military service that honored the passing of General Denison. Officers and enlisted men of the Eighth infantry, representative business and professional men and women of the city, prominent clergymen and public officials high in the councils of city, state and nation, formed an immense semicircle facing east in the big Eighth regiment armory, at whose point of convergence lay the flag-draped casket, resting in a bower of varicolored flowers and flanked by the honor guard. A few paces away, on either side of the casket, stood the color guard, composed of two enlisted men and two members of the George Giles post of the American Legion.

Regiment Assembles

Acting under orders, the regiment assembled at the armory under arms, the officers wearing sabers, for the purpose of acting as an escort to the fallen general, who passed away at his home, 4346 Vincennes Ave., on Thursday, April 14. Headed by Lieut. Col. Lewis E. Johnson and the caisson of the light field battery bearing the casket and drawn by six horses and manned by a detachment from the 132d field artillery, the cortege marched from the Charles Jackson funeral parlors at 3800 Michigan Ave. and came to attention at the big armory entrance.

The general's riderless horse, fully caparisoned and with his boots turned backward to denote his passing, followed directly behind the caisson.

"I'll Get You Over There"

Col. Spencer C. Dickerson, com-

manding officer of the Eighth regiment, acted as master of ceremonies and the funeral oration was delivered by Col. Otis B. Duncan, former commander of the regiment. Maj. William S. Braddan, chaplain of the regiment, delivered the funeral sermon, in the course of which, as he viewed his fallen comrade and thought of the ravages of the deadly German gas, he repeated the prophetic statement of Field Marshall von Hindenburg before the close of the World war: "If I don't get you over here, I'll get you over there—after you return."

Others participating in the services were Sergt. Wellington Martin, the Rev. Moses H. Jackson, pastor emeritus of Grace Presbyterian church; Major James C. Hall, Dr. Carl Roberts, Michael Browning, post commander George Giles post, American Legion; State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, Maj. Gen. John V. Clin- nin, Brig. Gen. Abel Davis and the Rev. Henry M. Porter, pastor the Grace Presbyterian church. Selections were played by the Eighth regiment and the George Giles post bands.

Among those on the speakers' platform were Maj. John R. Lynch, Dr. H. Reginald Smith, Alderman Robert R. Jackson, Bryant A. Hammond, Col. John R. Marshall, Capt. John Fry, Lieut. Samuel McGowan, Robert R. Taylor, J. Gray Lucas, Maj. Albert W. Ford, Thomas Allen, Roscoe C. Simmons, Congressman Oscar De- Priest and Capt. William Warfield.

Born in San Antonio

General Denison was born 69 years ago in San Antonio, Texas. He was graduated from Lincoln university in Pennsylvania and then matriculated at Northwestern university, where he was graduated from the law school. For 30 years he practiced law at 36 W. Randolph St. and at one time was an assistant corporation counsel for Chicago.

He was an assistant prosecuting attorney under Mayor Washburne and first assistant prosecuting attorney under Mayor Swift in charge of War.

all extraordinary writs in which the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois were involved. He was a member of the Chicago Bar association and of the Texas Fellowship club. In 1908 General Denison presided over the Republican national convention, of which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was chairman. Later he was an assistant attorney general and senior partner of the law firm of Denison, Watkins & White.

General Denison began his military career in 1898, when he joined the Eighth infantry, Illinois volunteers, and saw service as a major in the Spanish-American war. He was sent to the Mexican border as colonel in command of the Eighth regiment in 1916.

At the outbreak of the World war the Eighth regiment was federalized and became known as the 370th infantry. It was ordered to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for training and later sent to France, landing there April 22, 1918. When the regiment went into the St. Mihiel sector July 12, 1918, Brigadier General Denison was invalided back to Chicago. A white officer, Col. Thomas A. Roberts, was placed in command, with Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan second in command.

Later Colonel Roberts was called to another post of duty and Lieutenant Colonel Duncan was appointed head of the regiment. On his return to the United States he again sought medical service, but was unable to counteract the ravage of the disease which had impaired his health.

He was retired from the Illinois National Guard with the rank of brigadier-general in 1922.

Surviving are his widow, Edna, and five children, Franklin A. Jr., Dorothy, Denise, George and Jacqueline.

Final rites for General Denison were held Monday, April 18, from the Charles Jackson funeral parlors, a motorcycle escort leading the funeral cortege to Oakwood cemetery, where the salute of honor was fired by members of the Eighth and the body laid to rest.

NEW YORK TIMES

APR 15 1932

BRIG. GEN. F. A. DENISON DIES IN CHICAGO AT 69

Only Negro to Command Regiment in Wartime—Served in Cuba, France and on Mexican Border.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Brig. Gen. Franklin A. Denison, Illinois National Guard, retired, only Negro to command a United States regiment in wartime, died here today after a long illness. He was 69 years old. General Denison held a unique and long military record. In 1898 he helped organize the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and then went to Cuba with the rank of Major during the Spanish-American war. In 1916 the Negro regiment

which he then commanded as Colonel was made part of the Federal army and sent to the Mexican border. A year later, General Denison, still a Colonel, was sent overseas with his organization, and fought with the French troops.

After the war, Colonel Denison became Brig. Gen. Denison. He was retired in 1922 at his own request. He was the only Negro Colonel of an American regiment, and the only man of his race to rise above that rank. In private life he was a lawyer, and for thirty-five years maintained law offices here. He served as an Assistant Corporation Counsel and Assistant Attorney General.

Surviving are his widow, Edna, and five children.

rites for Dr. T. S. Officer held Tuesday

Chicago
School Chum Here to
Fulfill Pledge

4-23-32
Dr. Thomas S. Officer, veteran physician and surgeon, who died last Friday evening, was buried in Mt. Glenwood cemetery Tuesday following funeral services at Grace Presbyterian church, 36th St. and Vincennes Ave., at 1 o'clock.

Rev. William H. Porter, pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. Moses Jackson, former pastor, conducted the obsequies.

Dr. William Osborn of Nashville, who was one of Dr. Officer's teachers at Meharry medical college, made brief remarks at the services. Dr. Carl Roberts also spoke.

In fulfillment of a pledge made between two college chums that the one who lived the longer would attend the other's funeral even if it meant he had to cross the sea, Dr. W. H. Slaughter, hospital and drug store owner of Oklahoma City, motored here for the rites.

In his remarks at the church services, Dr. Slaughter referred to Dr. Officer as a student of nature.

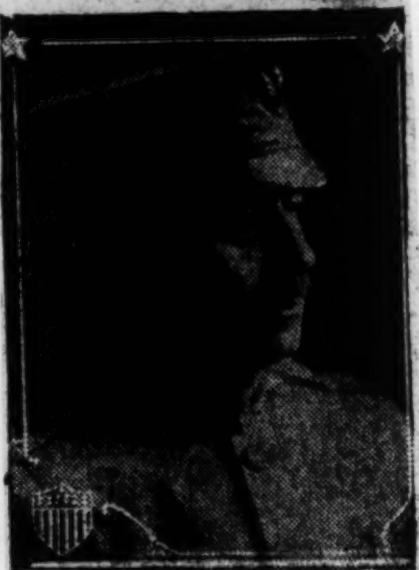
He spent most of his leisure time in the woods and there nature furnished a fertile field for him to increase his knowledge of animals, plants and insects.

Dr. Officer knew plants better than the average botanist and at one time was a collector of butterflies and knew practically every specie of them in his community.

Dr. Officer was born in Lebanon, Tenn., and grew up in the community. After completing his literary studies he taught school, finally deciding on a medical career and entering Meharry from which he was graduated. He also studied at medical schools in Chicago and began

practicing here in 1907. As a young man Dr. Officer taught a Bible class at Quinn Chapel Sunday school, and in 1911 he married Miss Olive M. Henderson, who with two daughters, three sisters and a brother survive.

Mourned by 8th



All Chicago paid its last respects to Brig. Gen. Denison former commander of the 8th Regiment, Sunday. A private funeral was held Monday prior to the burial.

Brig. Gen. Franklin Dennison, Only Negro Regimental Commander in World War, Dies in Chicago Home

At the end of the war, the highest Negro officers in the army were Franklin A. Dennison, Illinois National Guard, retired, and only Negro Colonel Dennison of the 8th Illinois commander of a regiment in the World War, died here Thursday night, April 14, at his residence, after a prolonged illness. He was 68 years old, a colonel, the highest ranking Negro officer in active service now in the regular army of the United States. The 370th Infantry, commanded by Dennison, was among the seven Negro in command of a Negro regiment officered entirely by soldiers of the race. His regiment was the first American regiment stationed in the St. Mihiel sector; it was one of three that occupied a sector at Verdun when a penetration there would have been disastrous to the Allies, and it went direct from the training camp to the firing line.

And General Duplossis saluted "the brave American (Negro) regiments that have rivalled in intrepidity their French comrades."

Returning from the war, Colonel Dennison was retired with the rank of brigadier general in the Illinois National Guard.

FAMOUS SOLDIER RENE SUCCEUMBS IN CHICAGO

Franklin A. Denison
Col. Franklin Denison
Passes In 70th Year

4-23-32
CHICAGO —(ANP)— Colonel Franklin A. Denison, one of the outstanding military officers produced by the Negro race in the United States, passed away at his home, 4346 Vincennes Ave., Thursday night, after an illness of nearly a decade which had during its last stages forced him into the United States Veterans Hospital at Hines, Illinois.

Born at San Antonio, Texas, in 1862, Col. Denison worked his way up through school, Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa., and the Union Law College, until, before the Spanish-American War, he had attained a position of commanding influence in this city. He was appointed an assistant city prosecutor in 1891 and served in that capacity through the successive administrations of Mayors Harrison, Hopkins, Swift and Busse.

He saw service in Cuba during the Spanish-American war and, after the war, was appointed one of the judges of the court of claims sitting at Santiago. Col. Denison was a captain in the Eighth Regiment until he was made a colonel by former Gov. Dunne, succeeding Col. John R. Marshall.

Courageous Leader

Because of his great intelligence and courage, he became the outstanding military hero among Negroes as the World War came on and he led the Eighth Regiment, federalized as the 370th Infantry, to France. His soldiers told many stories of his brave stands for them taken at stations in the South.

He commanded the regiment a few months in France in 1918 and was then invalided back home, being succeeded by a white man, Col. Thomas A. Roberts.

Stories were circulated about this action of the same kind that followed the reports on the physical condition of the late Charles Young. Many persons doubted that Col. Denison's physical condition was responsible for his return. Nevertheless, he was never the same after he returned from France, although he essayed to take his same active part in the civic life of his city.

Promotion Stir

He withdrew himself almost completely from public affairs, however, after the unpleasant incidents surrounding his promotion to brigadier general. Reports were published that he had been promoted. Later, they were denied, and it was charged that a fellow officer had shown a technical deficiency in the years of

service of Col. Denison requisite before he could be made brigadier general. The title stuck to him, although there were repeated denials that it was official.

Col. Denison is survived by his wife and five children: Franklin A., Jr., Deniece, George, and Jacquelin Denison, and Mrs. Dorothy Carswell. Funeral services were held Sunday.

Neurology - 1932

Indiana

W. E. HENDERSON NOTED HOOSIER BARRISTER, DIES

Recorder
Was Brilliant Politician, As-
set To Indianapolis Com-
munity Life

6-25-32
William Everett Henderson, 70 years old, for many years a leading Indianapolis attorney, died suddenly Friday night last week at his home, 2880 Boulevard Place, following a brief illness.

Mr. Henderson's death survivors say, "was primarily due to over work induced by a determination to carry on at an advanced age."

The former attorney-at-law, who was born in Salisbury, N. C., March 6, 1858, served in that state as collector of internal revenue during the administration of Benjamin Harrison.

Coming to Indianapolis in 1898, the young and brilliant attorney opened his law office in this city the following year and had practiced here since.



Was a Presbyterian

Mr. Henderson, who was a member of the St. Paul Presbyterian

church, in connection with which of the state of New Jersey; two he had served as an elder forty years had practiced as a highly successful lawyer thirty years at the time of his death.

The deceased attorney, who was prominently connected with the Indianapolis and state bar associations was for long recognized as an able barrister, convincing talker and for the bull-dog tendency with which he was known to cling to his convictions.

Of Slave Parents

Born of slave parents, and educated in the Presbyterian mission school, Mr. Henderson is on record as having started his life's work in his native state of North Carolina during the turbulent reconstruction period.

It, no doubt, will be of much interest to a large number of former friends of the deceased attorney to know that Mr. Henderson entered politics at a time when his campaign speeches had to be made with a six shooter being within easy reach of the speaker on a table beside the pitcher of water. And it is also true that he served as alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention at which Mr. Harrison was nominated.

Following the death of his first wife and his second marriage, Mr. Henderson went to San Francisco, Cal., where he received his legal training at the Hastings law school. He then established his home in Wilmington, N. C. where he entered the practice of law for the first time.

Career Started In 1898

Mr. Henderson's political prominence became a salient fact in 1898, during the campaign for governor of the state of North Carolina, when the courageous young politician was singled out for mob violence during the Wilmington riot.

Mr. Henderson's effort to himself on the commission which was to codify the laws of North Carolina.

Only the presence of mind of his wife, then nursing her fourth child, and a veritable army of fighting friends quartered in his home ready to shoot straight saved Mr. Henderson from death by the mob through the Ohio supreme court interest of descendants of the ex-slaves of John Randolph of Roanoke will stand impartially as legal history of the Buckeye state.

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Sally B. Henderson; two sons, William P. Henderson, an Indianapolis post office clerk; and Dorland Henderson, an Indianapolis engineer in the highway department

Loss To the City

Mr. Henderson lived to enjoy twelve grand-children and one great-grand-child.

It is being said of the departed veteran lawyer that in his death a "gap has come into the life of the city of Indianapolis."

"The spectacle of his gray head wagging emphatically before the jury, his finger driving home his facts as his voice boomed all over the court house, will pass into tradition."

Services Impressive

Funeral services for Mr. Henderson were held Monday morning at the St. Paul Presbyterian church, with the Rev. D. F. White officiating.

A resolution from the bar association was read by attorney W. S. Henry, while another resolution was read by Mrs. Edna Purdue from the Northside Community club. Following the reading by the Rev. White of a letter of sympathy from Clarence Baker, judge of superior court room 2, the obituary was that he was forced to leave the town with his family the next day. Such are circumstances which led to his coming to this city and developing into one of Hoosierdom's most foremost legal minds.

C. W. MILLER FIRE STATION CAPTAIN DIES

Recorder
7-16-32

Was Well Known and Liked
In Community

Captain Clarence W. Miller, 55 years of age, for many years as creditable Indianapolis fire department attaché, church member and fraternal man died Monday at the city hospital after a comparatively short illness.

Captain Miller was born in Campbellsville, Ky., February 28, 1877



CLARENCE W. MILLER

and came thirty-five years ago to Indianapolis where he had lived since.

A veteran member of the department twenty-five years, the well known city employe climbed steadily to his captaincy post by shire urge of the indomitable mettle within the man.

Captain of Hose Company

Captain Miller, who held that position in connection with the old N. 16 fire station was captain of hose company No. 1 at the time of his death.

He was assigned to the old fire station No. 16 at Sixteenth street and Ashland avenue, during the Brookwaller mayoralty administration in September 11, 1907.

Working his way up through all the intricate stages of fire fighting the next in line of promotion for Mr. Miller was that of lieutenant, July 1, 1914 during Joseph Bell's administration. His promotion to captaincy came not very long after this.

Captain Miller, who was a member of Central Lodge No. 1, F and A M was well thought in the community, and where he had a large number of friends.

Was Well Liked

Evidence of the high esteem in which he was held was revealed in beautiful flowers offerings the large number of former acquaintances in attendance at the funeral. Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Belle Miller; a son Clarence Miller, Jr., and a sister, Mrs. Virginia Fisher. Funeral services were held

Thursday afternoon at the St. John A. M. E. church, Columbia avenue and 17th street with the Rev. Edward Wittenberg, pastor, officiating.

Pall bearers were Roy Howard Fred Morton, William Goodwin Gene Burnette, Tony Boyd and Humphery Williams, all fire station No. 1 attaches and former official associates of Captain Miller.

The People's Burial Company had charge of the funeral. Burial was in Crown Hill Cemetery.

Mrs. Deneva Wines, Local Leader, Dies

Was First Colored Woman on
County Treasurer As-
sessor Offices



DANEVA DONNEL WINES

Recorder
7-18-32

Mrs. Deneva Donnell Wines, 48 years old, on record as the first colored woman to function as a clerk in the Marion county assessor and treasurers offices, under Republican regime died Tuesday morning at her home, 730 North West street following an illness of five weeks.

Mrs. Wines, who was born in Topeka, Kansas, came to Indianapolis thirty years ago, and had lived here since. Her services as an attaché of the Marion County offices extended over a period of sixteen years.

Organized G. O. P. Women's Club. She is credited with having organized the Colored Women's Republican Club of which she was

was a member of the Order of Eastern Star. Funeral services for Mrs. Wines will be held at the home Friday morning at 11 o'clock with the Rev. Father M. B. Mitchell, officiating. The C. M. C. Willis, undertakers, will have charge of the funeral. Burial will be in Crown Hill cemetery. Elizabeth Carter Council. Mrs. Wines, who was a member of the St. Phillips Protestant Episcopal church, was for a number of years associated with the Indianapolis Freeman, publication of which was suspended several years ago. Mother Lone Survivor. Decayed, whose love survivor is her mother, Mrs. Caronella Donnell.

Necrology-1932

Desdunes
12-16-32
Dr. Thornhill
Succumbs in
Crescent City
Chicago

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 9.—Dr. Eugene Charles Thornhill, well-known physician here and a graduate of Straight college and Flint Medical college, passed away at the Flint-Goodridge hospital.

He was president of the alumni association of Straight college, president of the board of trustees of Central Congregational church and a member of the church's nursery board.

Dr. Thornhill was on the medical staff of Flint-Goodridge hospital and a member of the local medical association. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eloise Marshall Thornhill; three children, E. Charles Jr., Clarence and Beryl; two sisters, Mrs. Hilda Desdunes of Texas and Mrs. Edna Francois, and by a brother, Paul Thornhill, of New York.

LUCY H. TAPLEY DIES IN MAINE

Long Illness Fatal to
President - Emeritus of
Spelman College

Miss Lucy Hale Tapley, president-emeritus of Spelman College, died Monday night at the home of her brother, Dr. T. S. Tapley, in McKinley, Maine, after an illness of several months. Miss Tapley was for 37 years on the faculty at Spelman and for 17 years was its president. She came to that institution in 1890, nine

lege and was recognized as a grade "A" four-year college by the state of Georgia and the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth.

Miss Tapley was born in West Brooksville, Maine, May 28, 1857, the daughter of Captain Thomas and Mrs. Lucy Wasson Tapley. She was graduated from Miss Lucy Henry's school in Brooksville and from Bucksport Seminary. In 1923 Mount Holyoke College conferred on her the degree of Litt. D., in recognition of her work at Spelman. Miss Tapley is survived by one sister, Mrs. F. H. Smith, of Sedgewick, Maine, and three brothers, Omar W. Tapley, Ellsworth, Maine; Dr. T. S. Tapley, McKinley, Maine, and Dr. Eugene Tapley, of Belfast, Maine. The funeral will be held from the old homestead in West Brooksville Wednesday afternoon.

LUCY HALE TAPLEY, SPELMAN EDUCATOR, DIES IN MAINE

ATLANTA, Ga. — Missnot only trained to teach, but Lucy Hale Tapley, Litt. D., shown how to adapt to their needs president-emeritus of Spelman college, died June 6, at the materials at hand. the home of her brother, Dr. T. S. Tapley, in McKinley, Maine, man for short terms to learn better after an illness of several months. methods of teaching. Rural work- Miss Tapley was for 37 years oners particularly were encouraged to the faculty at Spelman and for 17consult Miss Tapley and her as- years was its president, having serv- sociates about their problems, and ed successively as teacher, princi- in the following years hundreds of gal of the practice school, superin- schools and communities all over tendent of the teacher training de- the South were benefited by the partment, and dean. well-trained teachers who came to them from "Giles Hall."

Miss Tapley was born in West Brooksville, Maine, May 28, 1857, the daughter of Captain Thomas and Mrs. Lucy Wasson Tapley. She was graduated from Miss Lucy Henry's private school in Brooksville, and from Bucksport seminary, and taught in the public schools at West Brooksville.

At Spelman From First

She came to Spelman in 1890, nine years after the founding of the institution and from her first year showed exceptional ability as an executive as well as a teacher. Her enthusiastic interest was aroused by the need for teacher training in the South, and the following year she was put in charge of a project to organize a teacher training department at Spelman.

John D. Rockefeller was interested and promised funds for a building, the Slater fund agreed to help with teachers' salaries, and Miss Tapley, assisted by fellow-teachers, raised the money for furnishing and equipping the rooms, and worked out the details of organization. The teachers' professional department opened in 1894, and students were

Expands Responsibility
Miss Sophia B. Packard, the senior principal, died in 1891, and from that time until Miss Giles' death in 1909, Miss Tapley carried increasingly the business detail of the administration. Her versatility and her willingness to fill in anywhere there was need made her invaluable, and it is said that she served at some time in every department except as a nurse in the hospital. She had worked so closely with the principals that when she succeeded Miss Giles as president the work continued almost as a part of the first administration.

At Miss Tapley's request when she assumed the presidency, a treasurer and a finance committee of the board of trustees were appointed, and the treasurer's office was established at the college. A budget was worked out and arrangements made for raising in advance funds necessary for current expenses and for paying off the deficit. As had been the policy since the foundation of the school the program was expanded or changed to meet the changing needs of the people whom the institution served. From a va-

riety of academic and industrial courses there gradually developed the foundations for present-day college work.

Building Growth

In 1917 two new buildings were erected—Bessie Strong nurses home and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial building for home economics. This made it possible for the nurse training department to be a separate unit, and permitted the reorganization of the courses in cooking, sewing and millinery into a home economics department. In 1924 two more buildings were added—Tapley hall and Sisters chapel, which made room for full college work on Spelman campus. On June 1, 1924, Spelman seminary became Spelman college, with A rating in Georgia and with the Association of Colleges for Negro Youth.

In 1927 Miss Tapley resigned as president because of failing health. During the thirty-seven years of her service, several thousand young women had come in personal contact with her and been helped, and she had seen the institution grow from a plant of 14 acres and 2 brick buildings to 20 acres and 14 buildings. During her administration more than a thousand students received diplomas or degrees, the budget for current expenses had grown from less than \$35,000 to nearly \$140,000, and a small beginning had been made toward an endowment fund.

Although seriously ill for many weeks, Miss Tapley retained her interest in all that concerned Spelman college and "her girls" and was able to enjoy the messages sent her on her 75th birthday, May 28. Miss Tapley is survived by one sister, Mrs. F. H. Smith of Sedgewick, Maine, and three brothers, O. W. Tapley of Ellsworth, Dr. T. S. Tapley of McKinley, and Dr. Eugene Tapley of Belfast, Maine. The funeral will be held from her old home in West Brooksville.



MISS LUCY HALE TAPLEY.

years after its founding, and served successively as teacher, organizer and principal of the teacher training department, dean and president, succeeding Miss Harriet E. Giles in the last-named position in 1909. During the 17 years of her administration more than 100 students received degrees and diplomas, the annual budget grew from less than \$35,000 to nearly \$140,000, and four brick buildings were added to the plant, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial building for home economics, the Bessie Strong nurses' home, Tapley hall, and the Sisters chapel. In 1924 Spelman seminary became Spelman Col-

Hold Last Rites for Dr. Snelson, Friday

WASHINGTON — Funeral services for the Rev. Dr. Floyd Grant Nelson, 66, Ph.D., F.R.C.S., who died Sunday, will be held from the Metropolitan A.M.E. Church, Friday at 1 p.m. with the Rev. W. H. Thomas, pastor, officiating.

Bishops, ministers and general officers of the A.M.E. Church will participate in the services. The deceased died at the home of his brother-in-law and only sister, Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Chapman, 1754 7th Street, n.w. He was born in Andersonville, Ga., in 1865, attending the public schools there and at Dorchester Academy, Ga., and was graduated from Atlanta University in 1890 and from the Gammon Theological Seminary, 1892.

Dr. Snelson was a missionary to West Africa, 1897 to 1901, and traveled and lectured extensively for the missionary department of the A.M.E. Church. In 1906, he went to the Bermuda Islands, where he remained until 1908. Returning to the states, Dr. Snelson pastored many of the leading churches of this country, among them are churches in Atlanta, San Francisco, Topeka, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago, Memphis and St. Louis. He has also served as presiding elder many times.

Bury Mrs. Mary Handy, Widow of A. M. E. Bishop

BALTIMORE, — (Special) — Mrs. Mary F. Handy, the widow of the late Bishop James A. Handy died Friday morning, June 10 at the A. M. E. Old Folks Home following a stroke of paralysis.

She was born in Baltimore on March 4, 1848. Her first husband was Dr. S. Clark Frisby of Philadelphia. She married Bishop Handy in 1886. He died one month before their 25th anniversary. Funeral was Monday, June 13.

**Mrs. Rosa Hazel,
Pioneer Educator,
Dies In Ridge, Md.**

Hazel Daniel of Ridge, Md., with whom she made her home for the past eight years.

RIDGE, Md. Mrs. Rosa Hazard Hazel, mother of Mrs. Constance Hazel Daniel, wife of the principal of the Cardinal Gibbons Institute, died on November 21, at the home of her daughter here, at the age of 80 years.

The late Rosa Hazard was born in Providence, R. I., on March 12, 1852, the daughter of Frances Armstrong of Connecticut and James Hazard of Newport and Providence. To avoid educating his daughter in the caste schools of that time, James Hazard established a second residence in Worcester, Mass., and it was in the public schools of Worcester that his daughter completed her elementary education. She was the first colored woman to be graduated from the Rhode Island State Normal School.

At the time of her graduation, Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder of Hampton Institute, was in the North seeking aid for his school. Hearing of Miss Hazard, he sought her out and persuaded her to return with him to Hampton as a teacher at the Butler School. Later she taught in the public schools of New York City. Finally settling in Boston, Miss Hazard, together with her friend, Elizabeth Piper (Ensley), opened near the present site of Parker Memorial, a circulating library which was frequented by many eminent Bostonians of that time.

In 1882 Rosa Hazard married William A. Hazel, a pioneer Negro architect and stained glass designer of Cambridge, Mass. She was instrumental in aiding the early work of Tuskegee Institute where she lived and worked in later years and for which school she arranged the first public meeting presenting Booker T. Washington in Jordan Hall, Boston, the year following the founding of his school. With her husband and the late Maria Baldwin, she assisted in setting on foot the work of Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, N. C.

Surviving Mrs. Hazel are three of her five children, William Hazard Hazel of West Point, N. Y.; Francis Putnam Hazel of West Medford, Mass., and Constance

CATHOLIC PRIEST DIES

Continued

7-16-32

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14—(By ANP)—Rev. Stephen L. Theobald, pastor of St. Peter Claver Catholic Church is dead. The widely known prelate died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Tuesday evening, the victim of an operation for appendicitis.

Rev. Theobald, who was 58 years old, was born in Georgetown, British Guiana, in 1874. He was one of the four ordained Catholic priests in America and was trained at St. Syanisalas college and Queen's college in his home country, after which he studied law at Cambridge, England.

Coming to America, Rev. Theobald decided to forsake the law for the church. He entered St. Paul Seminary, here, and was ordained there in 1910. Catholics of all races worshipped at his church which had been designated as the local shrine of St. Therese de Lisieux, "The Little Flower." He was buried from St. Peter Claver Church, Friday morning, before an overflowing audience.

DELOVED HUMAN BENEFACITOR PENNILESS AT DEATH

position which she held for many years. Here she was always a savior to those in distress.
NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 23 1932

W. O. ARMSTRONG DIES; PROMINENT NEGRO

Had Served in the Bay State
Legislature—Deputy Sheriff
for 29 Years.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, May 22.—William Oscar Armstrong, one of the most prominent Negroes in Massachusetts, died at his home in Roxbury today at the age of 88. His body will lie in state in St. Mark's Congregational Church, Roxbury, for several hours Tuesday morning before the funeral services. Mr. Armstrong was associated in politics with George Von L. Meyer and Curtis Guild, serving in the old Common Council and the Legislature with them. He was the first Negro to be elected to those offices.

Funeral services were held Friday at St. Augustine Episcopal Church, Father Fitts officiating. Interment was in Cedar Grove cemetery. Mrs. Robinson was a Virginian, having spent her early life in the vicinity of Alexandria. She often lighted in telling the tale of how she received the rudiments of education from her master's daughter, who was so fond of her that, contrary to the slavery laws of that time, she secretly instructed her at moments when she could escape the notice of those who might reveal her noble act.

At an early age she married the late Samuel Robinson, with whom she moved to Philadelphia, where they entered the oyster business. Here it was that she acquired her wealth. After his death she came to this city. Her philanthropy work began when she opened a lodging house in the West End. Often unemployed young girls, seeking employment from her, were taken into her employ, although she needed no one. For it was a part of her philosophy that it was a mark of independence for one to earn one's sustenance. So, rather than make outright gift of charity, she gave them employment. She often said that of the many who came to her door for food or other aid, she never refused one, always sharing her last with them, for she could bear to see no one suffering the pangs of hunger.

When the Harriett Tubman House, a haven for working girls who might be strangers in the city, opened, she was appointed the first matron, a position which she held for many years. Here she was always a savior to those in distress.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE MAY 23 1932 William O. Armstrong

First Negro Elected to Massachusetts Legislature Dies
Special to the Herald Tribune
BOSTON, May 22.—William Oscar Armstrong, one of the most prominent Negroes in Massachusetts, died today at his home in Roxbury. He was the first Negro to be elected to the Legislature and the old Common Council from old Ward 9, Back Bay.

Dr. John A. Kenny, of Montclair, N. J., his son-in-law, was personal physician to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and was founder and head of the John A. Kenny Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee as well as founder of the

Kenny Memorial Hospital at Newark. Another son-in-law, Henry L. Robbins, is official stenographer in the Suffolk Superior Court. A son, William O. Armstrong Jr., is principal of the high school at Fairmont, W. Va.

By C. ELLIOTT FREEMAN, JR.
BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4—Mrs. Cornelia R. Robinson, 83, philanthropist, fraternal woman, one of the founders of the Harriett Tubman Home (home for working girls), and a matron at that institution for a number of years, died at the Cambridge City hospital Tuesday, after an illness of several years.

The aged woman, once almost wealthy, died practically penniless because the wealth which she once possessed had been given away to those less fortunate than herself. Her body lay in state at Hutchins' undertaking establishment, where it was viewed by countless hundreds.

Funeral services were held Friday at St. Augustine Episcopal Church, Father Fitts officiating. Interment was in Cedar Grove cemetery.

Mrs. Robinson was a Virginian, having spent her early life in the vicinity of Alexandria. She often lighted in telling the tale of how she received the rudiments of education from her master's daughter, who was so fond of her that, contrary to the slavery laws of that time, she secretly instructed her at moments when she could escape the notice of those who might reveal her noble act.

At an early age she married the late Samuel Robinson, with whom she moved to Philadelphia, where they entered the oyster business. Here it was that she acquired her wealth. After his death she came to this city.

Her philanthropy work began when she opened a lodging house in the West End. Often unemployed young girls, seeking employment from her, were taken into her employ, although she needed no one. For it was a part of her philosophy that it was a mark of independence for one to earn one's sustenance. So, rather than make outright gift of charity, she gave them employment. She often said that of the many who came to her door for food or other aid, she never refused one, always sharing her last with them, for she could bear to see no one suffering the pangs of hunger.

When the Harriett Tubman House, a haven for working girls who might be strangers in the city, opened, she was appointed the first matron, a

Necrology - 1932

Minnesota.

Last Kites For Homer Goins St. Paul Policeman

HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF POLICE
DEPARTMENT FOR 11 YEARS.

9-3-32
Funeral services for James Homer Goins, 42, member of St. Paul police force for over 11 years, who died Tuesday, August 23, were held from the home. The Perfect Ashler Lodge of Masons had charge of the funeral services. An escort of 16 uniformed fellow police officers assisted. Burial was at Oakland cemetery.

Mr. Goins was one of the best liked police officers in the community. His health began to fail him over a year ago and for the past three months he had been confined to his bed in a St. Paul hospital. His death was a shock to a community that had no idea his illness was so serious. He had been a resident of St. Paul since 1908.

He is survived by his wife Mrs. Eunice E. Goins, two children, Homer Ransom and Eunice Mary Ella; his mother, Mrs. Mattie Goins and six brothers and two sisters.

Necrology - 1932

Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI

G.O.P. LEADER

PASSES AWAY

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 8. (CNS)

Will Phillips of Kosciusko, in this state, for many years a leader of the black-and-tan Republicans, died at his home in Kosciusko last week. Mr. Phillips passed away suddenly while reading a newspaper.

The deceased man was prominent in the South, having served as superintendent of colored schools in Kosciusko for more than 20 years, and he was grand master of the Masons in Mississippi.

DEAN OF LAWYERS ATTY. BURGESS DIES

St. Louis, Mo.
Pioneer Lawyer Was The First Member of Race To Pass Bar Examination Here
12-2-32
TO BE BURIED DEC. 3

Was One Time Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. Had Practiced For 58 Years.

Attorney Albert Burgess, pioneer St. Louis lawyer, died Wednesday at 10:30 p. m., at his home, 3817 Cook avenue, after an illness of about a year. Funeral services for the deceased will be held Saturday, December 3, at 11 a. m. from All Saints Episcopal church. The body will lie in state this Friday night in the chapel of the church.

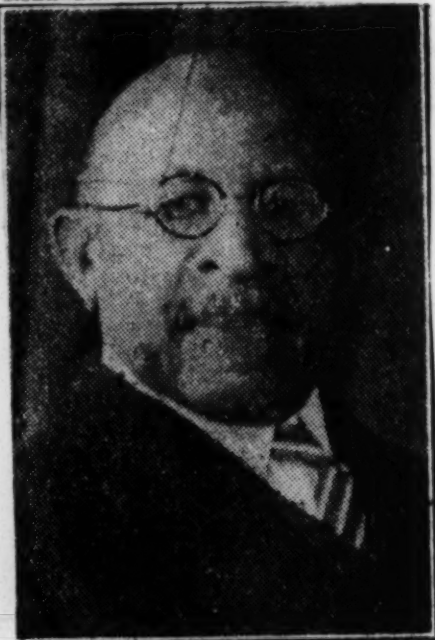
Surviving the deceased are two sons, Wilmont A. Burgess, principal of L'Ouverture school, and Elmer A. Burgess, teacher in Baltimore, Md., and a daughter, Miss Myrtle Burgess, a music teacher. All three are graduates of the University of Toronto.

Had Brilliant Career

Attorney Burgess was born in Detroit, October 14, 1856. He was educated in the public schools there and the University of Michigan, receiving his LL. B. degree from the college in 1874. Before he had become of age, he had passed the Michigan state bar examination.

In 1877 Attorney Burgess came to St. Louis and became the first member of the race to pass the bar examination in this city and perhaps in the State of Missouri. Mayor Walbridge appointed Attorney Burgess one of the city's three assistant city attorneys. He was reappointed by Mayor Ziegenhein and served to about the middle of the term of Mayor Wells.

Attorney Burgess was married in 1885 and his wife died in 1923. He was prominently connected with the Episcopal church as a senior warden and a member of the Bishops Council. He held memberships in the Anniversary Club and the Boule.



ATTY. ALBERT BURGESS

PROF. WILLIAM BLUE

PIONEER MUSICIAN DIES

Strikes Takes Veteran Bandman Who Was Among Most Prominent Citizens.

LED U. S. BAND IN FRANCE

Composed Marches. Organized Shrine Band Of 50 Pieces. Son Is Prominent Musician.

By R. C. FISHER

Funeral services for Prof. William Blue, famous bandmaster and composer will be held at 1:30 o'clock today at St. Paul A. M. E. Church. Burial will be in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Prof. Blue, who was well known for his services overseas, during the World War, when he distinguished himself as regimental bandmaster of the 92nd Division and a member of the 350th Field Artillery, died at 7:55 last Sunday morning at City Hospital No. 2, after an illness of a few hours. Apoplexy was given as the cause of death.

Was Colorful Character

Prof. Blue was 55 years old and a native of Bloomfield, Mo. He had been a resident of St. Louis for thirty years. His season with the original "Uncle Tom's Cabin" theatrical company, as director of music, was an outstanding epoch in the colorful career of the eminent professor.

Many pleasant memories are associated with Prof. Blue's record, dating back to the days of Richard and Pringle's "Incomparable" Minstrels, and a number of other famed attractions of which Blue was a feature with his cornet.

Since retiring from stage life years ago, Prof. Blue had devoted most of his time to organizing bands. His most successful venture was getting together a group that could serve the St. Louis Shriners as their musical unit. A Shriners band was his fondest hope. Blue lived to realize the fruition of this effort. To day, that band is the biggest and most complete musical outfit owned by our people in this county.

Was Outstanding Musician

Another one of Prof. Blue's suc-

cessful attempts was his composition, "Negro Pride," a popular march number, on sale at leading music stores, and which is a part of the repertoire of our first-class bands. "Tuskegee Cadets," will live with his name and also classed among the deceased master's best efforts as a composer.

Recently Prof. Blue severed his connection as supervisor of the St. Louis District of the American Woodmen, after having been executive head of the organization affairs here for ten years. He realized his interests should not have been divided.

William Blue, Jr., who is here from New York City, is a chip off the old block. He is remarkably endowed and has the reputation of being a master of the clarinet and saxophone. Young Blue was in Europe not so long ago and was a sensation with Noble Sissle's Ambassadeurs Orchestra. He has been identified with such nationally known artists as Cab Calloway and Danny Small at the aristocratic Cotton Club of Harlem, New York.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Eva Blue, the deceased musician is survived by his two daughters, Lillian Blue, a prominent school teacher of this city and Katie Blue Hopkins and son, William Blue, Jr.

The local Shrine band of fifty members will attend the funeral services held for their lamented tutor as a tribute of respect, but the grief-stricken musicians will not function.

DEAN OF K. C. PHYSICIANS IS LAID TO REST

Long Illness Is Fatal to Medical and Civic

Personage

Dr. Thomas Conrad Unthank, foremost figure in the medical profession of

Kansas City and the Middle West, is dead. The dean of doctors and the father of Kansas City's Negro hospital succumbed to heart disease at the age of 66 years, Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 4:05 a. m. at his residence, 1016 Woodland avenue. He had been ill for several months.

The funeral, held at 12:30 p. m. Thursday at the Allen Chapel A. M. E. church, Tenth street and Charlotte avenue, was a simple, solemn ceremony, lasting only 40 minutes, in accordance with the wish, often expressed, of Doctor Unthank. The services were well attended by several hundred persons who filled the church to pay their last respects to their deceased leader.

For 30 minutes before the procession of family, pallbearers, close friends and officiating ministers entered the church, Eric Franker, at the organ, played solemn music: "March Funere," Chopin; "Dead March," Handel; "Largo," Dvorak.

A Great Man

The procession was led into the church by the Rev. C. A. Williams, pastor of Allen Chapel, who officiated and preached the funeral sermon.

The services were opened by the singing by the Allen Chapel choir of, "There is a Land of Pure Delight." The scripture was read by the Rev. F. Jesse Peck, pastor of the Ward Chapel A.M.E. church, who is a former pastor of Allen Chapel. He read from the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians.

The Rev. Father Bernard G. Whitlock, rector of St. Augustine's Episcopal church, offered a prayer, following which Mrs. Addie Bluford sang a solo, "I Do, Don't You."

The obituary of Doctor Unthank was read by Dr. E. S. Thompson, old friend of the deceased.

The Rev. Mr. Williams took the text of his sermon from Second Samuel 3:38, "And the King said unto his servants, 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?'"

"A man's greatness," he declared, "is not measured by his honor, his wealth, his power, his fame, but by his pure heart, his Christian upright living, and his unselfish spirit."

To Build Monument

The Rev. Mr. Williams closed his eulogy by quoting the well-known verse from Longfellow:

"Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And in parting leave behind us Footprints on the sand of time."

Prayer was offered by the Rev. S. J. Bacote and the choir sang, "What a Friend we Have in Jesus."

In accordance with a wish of Doctor Unthank, no messages of condolence were read at the fun-

eral services.

It was requested that friends refrain from sending flowers, but that they contribute to the erection of a monument at Wheatly-Provident hospital in memory of the doctor.

Mrs. Eva Hughes is behind the movement to build the memorial. She may be called at Harrison 2494.

Burial was in Highland cemetery where the H. B. Moore Funeral home was in charge.

The funeral procession which went to the cemetery was one of the longest ever seen in Kansas City. Surviving Doctor Unthank are his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Unthank of the home; a married daughter, Mrs. Louise Montgomery, of the home; three nephews, Dr. DeNorval Unthank of Portland, Ore.; Edgar Unthank of Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Lafayette Unthank of New York; and a sister, Mrs. Alice Reynolds of Winston Salem, N. C.

Dr. J. B. Clark of Springfield, Mo., brother of the widow; and Edgar Unthank came to the city to attend the funeral.

Honorary pallbearers were:

Doctors:

G. L. Adams, L. W. Booker, A. D. Bradbury, H. M. Brathwaite, M. G. Brookins, G. W. Brown, W. H. Bruce, D. N. Crosthwaite, J. E. Dibble, T. A. Fletcher, R. C. Hayden, J. F. Haugh, G. W. Hedgepeth, W. A. Johnson, T. A. Jones, C. A. Kane, M. C. Lewis, H. Linder, H. B. Lyons, E. J. Marshall, D. M. Miller, L. V. Miller, J. E. Perry, L. P. Richardson, I. F. Scott, Howard M. Smith, L. M. Taylor, W. J. Thompson, S. H. Thompson, L. M. Tillman, E. A. Walker, J. S. Wells, J. R. Williams, L. E. Williams.

Active pallbearers were:

Doctors:

Edward S. Baker, William Hayden, C. R. Humbert, L. W. Turner, P. C. Turner, E. B. Perry.

Doctor Unthank was one of the first doctors to begin practice in Kansas City and since his arrival here in 1898 he has been one of the most colorful figures in Negro life in this section. He was active not only in his chosen profession, but in the political and civic life of the community as well. He was constantly behind some movement for the betterment of his race.

He was capable of plan and energetic action. Once pledging himself to the support of a project, he stood behind it and pushed it to success. He followed through in his every undertaking.

Father of Negro Hospital

In his mind was born the idea of a city hospital for Negroes and through his efforts was established the first city hospital in Kansas City to be operated solely by professional Negro men and women.

He conceived this idea in 1903, the year of Kansas City's great flood. He was one of a committee of three doctors who had charge of medical service during this distressing year. His associates were: Dr.

Samuel C. James and Dr. St. Clair Street, both white. Flood refugees were temporarily housed in Convention hall which was put under martial law. It was during this period that Doctor Unthank gave birth to the idea of a municipal hospital for Negroes where not only the sick could be cared for but where also Negro doctors and nurses could obtain professional training and experience. His suggestions, coupled with his unremitting efforts and those of the mercurial interests he enlisted, expanded the idea into a foundation.

Twice Superintendent

Since the establishment in 1911 of the Old City hospital, which is now General hospital, No. 2, Doctor Unthank had been an active member of the medical staff. He served twice as superintendent of the institution of his conception. His first term extended from May 14, 1916 to April 28, 1918. His second period began on July 24, 1924, and ended on April 9, 1926.

At the time of his death he was a member of the consultation staff, having retired from the active practice of medicine owing to his advancing years.

The colored division of the General hospital was not the only hospital; nor the first, for the establishment of which Doctor Unthank was responsible. He organized, shortly after his arrival here, the first Negro hospital west of the Mississippi, the Douglass hospital, Quindaro and Springfield boulevards, Kansas City, Kas., which is still in operation.

Helped Started Wheatley

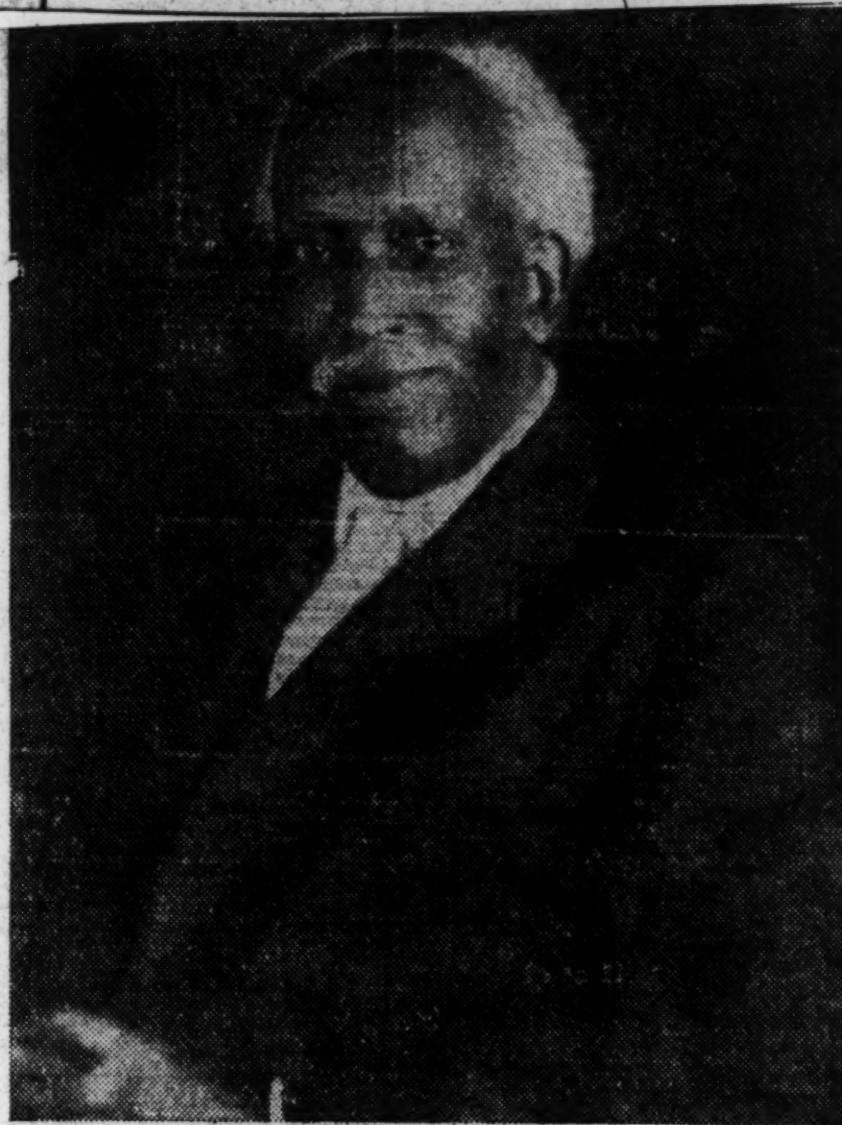
In 1903, he established the Lange hospital at 1227 Michigan avenue, which was much needed at the time. In association with Dr. J. Edward Perry and the Wheatley association, he assisted in the organization of the Wheatley Provident hospital.

Doctor Unthank's interest in humanity extended further than concern over its health welfare. In the interest of the general welfare of his race, he organized and headed a committee that interested the Jackson county court in building the present Home for the Aged and Infirm at Little Blue, Mo. He was on the committee that induced the Park board to set apart Garrison Square as a place of recreation for Negroes. He was a member of a stock company that organized and established the first colored drug store in Kansas City, at Twelfth street and Forest avenue. He also established a drug store of his own at Independence and Harrison avenues.

Founder of Medical Society

Doctor Unthank was one of the founders of the Kansas City Medical society, which has grown into one of the city's leading organizations. That society presented Doctor Unthank with a silver lov-

Dean of Doctors Dies



Call 12-2-32
DR. T. C. UNTHANK

Who conceived the idea of a municipal hospital for Negroes during the flood of 1903, died at the age of 66 years, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at his residence, 1016 Woodland avenue, after a lingering illness. He had lived in Kansas City since 1898 and was a leader in the medical profession. He was known as the dean of doctors. Doctor Unthank was also a civic and political leader in the community. The funeral was held Thursday at noon from the Allen Chapel A. M. E. church, of which he had been a member of the board of trustees for years.

ing cup in 1931 in appreciation of 33 years of untiring service and achievement for the benefit of his race.

The father of the Negro hospital was affiliated with many other organizations and was a leader in each. He was a member of the advisory board of the Kansas City Tuberculosis society. He was on the board of directors of the Urban League. He was on the staff of General hospital No. 2, and of Wheatley Provident hospital. He was a member of three lodges, the Odd Fellows, the Masons and the U. B. F. He was a charter member of Upsilon chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, in Lawrence, Kas., and a member of the alumni chapter of that fraternity here. He was a member of Beta chapter of Chi Delta Mu, medical fraternity.

He was a member of Allen chapel A. M. E. church, and had served on the trustee board for many years.

A Leading Republican

He was one of the directors and a charter member of the Jackson County Negro Republican club. He stood high in Republican ranks holding the position of Negro Republican boss. His influence in Republican circles was steady and unrelenting during the many years that he lived here.

Lesser leaders came and went, occupying the limelight for short periods of time, but Doctor Unthank the sage of them all, was always the first Republican. When he was convinced of the worth of a movement or the merit of a candidate his word went far with authorities. He was responsible for obtaining for many Negro youths jobs in the post office department of the city during the Christmas rush.

Despite his intense interest in the serious problems of life there was a lighter side to the man's life. He found time for amusement and recreation with his fellows. He belonged to two bridge clubs, the Saturday Night club, and the Fine Feathers club. He was known as a bridge "shark."

Esteemed by All

Doctor Unthank was a leader in a purely humanitarian way, and stood high in the esteem of all who knew him.

He was born of slave parents in Greensboro, N. C., on March 15, 1866, one year after the close of the Civil War which emancipated the Negro. His father was a carpenter employed by the Freedman's bureau and was highly respected by the citizens of Greensboro, white and black. His mother was an industrious, Christian housewife. Both were ambitious for his education.

They sent him at the age of five to the first school established for Negroes in North Carolina by the Quakers. He attended this school, which was later changed to Bennett college, until he was 18 years old. While attending school, young Unthank helped his father in his

carpenter work and in a coffin factory which his father owned.

Attended Howard

In 1885 he started in life for himself by teaching school at Monroe, N. C., a position which he held for two terms. Ambitious for a medical education, he moved next to Asbury Park, N. J., where he worked in hotels to secure money to enable him to enter a medical school.

He entered the Howard university Medical school in 1894 and remained there four years, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. During his collegiate days, he took and passed a Civil Service examination and worked in the government printing office to pay his college expenses. After his graduation, he served as an interne for one year without pay at the Freedman's hospital. In 1898 he came to Kansas City, where he opened his first office at Ninth street and the State line near Armour Packing company's plant. Since that time he has been a civic leader, standing high in the ranks of public life.

Necrology - 1932

New Jersey

Dr. Robert Cooper Dead

Age -

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Dr. Robert L. Cooper, one of the oldest Negro physicians practicing in New York City, died Sunday evening, July 17, from a throat ailment from which he had been suffering for a long time. He was one of the first Negro physicians to practice at the Roosevelt Hospital. For the past 8 years he maintained an office in the Wiley Wilson Sanitarium, 200 West 138th street, New York City.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon from the late residence, 11 Epworth street, East Orange.

His widow, Mrs. Lottie Cooper, and several other relatives survive.

Necrology - 1932

Dr. Jacobs' Funeral Held at Church He Served as Minister for 12 Years

1-6-32 New York

Zion Bishop and Physician Succumbs After Operation in Long Island Hospital— Prominent in Life of Borough

The high and low of Brooklyn paid final tribute Monday to Bishop Frederick Miller Jacobs, A. M. E. Zion prelate, physician and surgeon, when the churchman's funeral was held at Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion Church, where he was a pastor for twelve years. Bishop J. S. Caldwell officiated.

Dr. Jacobs was buried later in Evergreen Cemetery. The body was moved from the bishop's home at 77 Bainbridge street Sunday, and lay in state at the church until the funeral exercises began. Miss Sadie Lee and Mrs. Nellie Mosley sang solos during the rites.

The bishop died last Wednesday following an operation at Long Island Medical College Hospital. He was born in Camden, S. C.

He was graduated from Howard University in 1888, and received his second degree at Illinois Wesleyan College a year later. Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., conferred a D.D. degree on him in 1886.

Leaving Wesleyan, the minister came to Fleet Street Church. While a pastor he studied at Long Island Medical College and was graduated as a physician in 1901. In 1909 he quit the ministry and gave most of his time to the practice of medicine. Dr. Jacobs was a specialist in diseases of the heart and gynecology.

The churchman's active interest in his denomination led to his election as general secretary of the Zion faith and his elevation to the bishopric at St. Louis in 1928. He represented his church in London at the Ecumenical Conference in 1901.

Dr. Jacobs played a prominent role in the fraternal and civic life of the borough. He was a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Masons, Odd Fellows, Brooklyn Museum of Art, the National Geographic Society, the Kings County Medical Association, a Fellow of the American Association of Medicine, a trustee of Livingstone College, a director of the old Northeastern Life Insurance Company and a Republican.

The minister was married at 21 to Miss Laura Etta Lomas, daughter of Bishop Lomax. He was the father of six sons. The four surviving him are Dr. Harold Jacobs, who practiced with his father at 416 Albee square;



Dr. F. M. Jacobs

Dr. Algernon Jacobs, 1716 Fulton street; Gerard, a student at Meharry Medical College, and Henry, a student at McGill University, Montreal. He also leaves two brothers, the Rev. Charles G. Jacobs, James L. Jacobs, and eleven grandchildren.

Rt. Rev. Frederick Miller Jacobs, Bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Died After Operation in Hospital

Following two operations for a stomach ailment, the Rt. Rev. Frederick Miller Jacobs, bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, living in Brooklyn, N. Y., died in the Long Island College Hospital on Wednesday morning, December 30, aged 66 years.

Bishop Jacobs came to Brooklyn in 1897 as pastor of Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion Church, located on Bridge street, and soon took rank as one of the outstanding ministers of the City of Churches. He was active in civic, political and welfare work in all lines affecting the community, and was always in the forefront of those fighting for the interest of the race.

Born in Camden, S. C., January 15, 1865, he was educated at Howard University, Washington, D. C., graduating with honor in 1888. He had entered the ministry in 1895, and was married in 1888 to Miss Laura Etta Lomax, daughter of the late Bishop Thomas A. Lomax of the A. M. E. Zion Connection. He studied at the Illinois Wesleyan College and received his degree of doctor of divinity from Livingstone College in 1896, and his master of arts degree in 1897 from the same college. In 1891 he served as professor of Latin and Greek literature and higher mathematics at Greenville College, Greenville, Tenn.

Studied Medicine

Following his assignment to Fleet Street Church in 1897, he entered Long Island Medical College in and graduated as a medical physician. He practiced medicine in Brooklyn in connection with his pastoral work. In 1909, after twelve years as pastor of Fleet Street Church, he decided to devote all of his time to the practice of medicine, but the urge to preach still gripping him, he remained with the church as presiding elder from 1909 to 1918, at which time he was elected as general secretary and auditor, serving until 1927.

In 1928, he was elected to the

bishopric at the general conference held in St. Louis, Mo. He was the first of three former pastors of Fleet Street Church who were elevated to the bishopric, the other two being the late Bishop William L. Lee, who remained a resident of Brooklyn until his death, and Bishop Paris A. Wallace, now residing at 522 Macon street, that city.

While serving as pastor, Bishop Jacobs was elected as a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference which met in London in 1901.

Six children were born to Bishop and Mrs. Jacobs, four of whom are surviving, Dr. Harold F., Dr. Algernon M., Gerald and Henry P. Jacobs. Other survivors are the widow, three daughters-in-law, two brothers and a number of grandchildren.

Had Many Activities

In addition to his religious and medical activities, Bishop Jacobs was affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn Museum of Arts, National Geographical Society, Kings County Medical Society, the Medical Association of the State of New York, Fellow of the American Medical Society, trustee of Livingstone College and a director of the Northeastern Life Insurance Co. of Newark, N. J., now a part of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co. of Chicago. Funeral services were held from Fleet Street Church on Monday afternoon, January 4, with Arthur Q. Martin, undertaker, in charge of arrangements.

Bishops and general officers of the A. M. E. Zion and other connections, with ministers of the different denominations, together with thousands of citizens of both races, assembled there to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased prelate.

MY BANDMASTER DIES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK. (ANP)—F. Eugene Mikell, well known composer and orchestra director, died at the Navy

BISHOP JACOBS DEAD

LEFT ESTATE OF \$100,000—PRACTICED MEDICINE 30 YEARS IN BROOKLYN, N. Y. — ELECTED ZION BISHOP IN 1928

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1932—After thirty years of practicing as a physician and three years as a bishop in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Frederick Miller Jacobs, died last Wednesday at the Long Island College Hospital. He had undergone an abdominal operation Tuesday.

The late prelate owned real estate valued at more than \$75,000, and cash of approximately \$25,000 or more. He was a strong race champion.

Under dark and chilly skies, with blankets and bouquets of flowers banked around an expensive one-piece bronze casket, the body of the late bishop was borne to Evergreen Cemetery, Monday, from the Fleet St. A. M. E. Zion Church, while three thousand persons looked on.

Thousands View Remains

The funeral began at noon, with Bishop J. S. Caldwell of Philadelphia presiding. The body had lain in state since seven o'clock Sunday evening. Several thousand persons passed the bier. A large crowd awaited on the sidewalks to get a glimpse of the casket as it was borne to the hearse. Hospital, Tuesday night after an illness of several weeks.

Dr. Mikell was a composer of songs and marches and was conductor of the Clef Club Orchestra and the New York Times Colored Orchestra and Glee Club. He received the rank of lieutenant as bandmaster of the Fifteenth Regiment of New York overseas during the World War, conducting the band for six weeks in Paris after the war.

Lieutenant Mikell was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1880, and attended Avery Normal Institute, Charleston; Tuskegee Institute, and the State College at Orangeburg, S. C. He organized the Jenkins Orphanage Band at Charleston, later had charge of the band at Tuskegee, taught at Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla., and served as music instructor in several other schools in the South.

After coming to New York he was instructor at the Music School Settlement here and musical director at Bordentown School.

He is survived by a widow, Otto R. and F. Eugene Mikell, sons; Harry Mikell, brother; and Mrs. Nettie Connors, Mrs. Ella Toole and Mrs. Lottie Harlee, sisters.

Former Army Bandmaster Succumbs To Long Illness at Naval Hospital

Teacher and Composer Gave Life to Music Soldiers and Sailors Honor Him With Guard and Parting Salute

The flag at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital was at half mast Saturday as last rites were being held for Lieut. F. Eugene Mikell, former United States Army bandmaster, who died at the hospital after an illness of several weeks. In the chapel, filled to overflowing, Dr. George Frazier Miller, rector of St. Augustine's P. E. Church, conducted the services.

Lieutenant Mikell, who resided at 207 New York avenue, Jamaica, was born in 1880 at Charleston, S. C., and attended Avery Normal Institute at Charlotte, S. C., Tuskegee Institute and the State College at Orangeburg, S. C. At an early age he became interested in music and decided to make it his life's work.

The Jenkins Orphanage Band at Charleston, S. C., was first organized by him. He also had charge of the band and orchestra at Tuskegee and later taught at the Daytona-Cookman Institute in Daytona, Fla. Many schools of the South engaged him to organize their bands.

During the World War he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant as bandmaster of the old Fifteenth Regiment. At the close of the war he conducted the regiment's band for six weeks in Paris. He composed numerous marches and choral pieces, dedicating a number of them to the 369th Regiment.

Besides being a song writer and instructor, Lieutenant Mikell was director of music at the Bordentown Industrial School, Bordentown, N. J., conductor of the New York Times Colored Orchestra and Glee Club and at one time instructor of the Music School Settlement on West 131st street. He also maintained schools of instruction at his home in Jamaica and at 520 North Eleventh street, Newark.

Accorded a full military burial, his flag-draped casket lay in state in the Naval Hospital Chapel, where it was viewed by hundreds on Friday evening. The New York Times Glee Club visited the remains and chanted spirituals. At the services Saturday an instrumental quartet played "Pal O' Mine" under the direction of Lieut. John Porter of the 369th Regiment. He also sounded taps at the grave after the final Episcopal rites were offered by Dr. Miller. White sailors served as pallbearers, while the 369th Regiment furnished an honor guard of soldiers, who fired a

salute of three volleys.

Many of his fellow officers of the old Fifteenth and the 369th paid their last respects by floral offerings and by their presence at the funeral. Among them were Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fillmore, Col. William A. Taylor, commander of the 369th Regiment, and Captains Rufus Atkins, Chauncy Hooper, O. D. Steadin and Wilmer F. Lucas. A wreath was sent by Hiram Lodge of F. A. M.

Besides his wife, Anna, Lieutenant Mikell leaves two sons, Otto R. and F. Eugene Jr., a brother Harry and three sisters, Mrs. Nettie Connors and Mrs. Lottie Harlee, both of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mrs. Ella Toole of Philadelphia, Pa. Burial was in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Eugene Mikell, Well Known Musician, Dies in Navy Hospital

After an illness which continued for sometime, Lieut. F. Eugene Mikell, well known musician, composer and band and orchestra leader, died Tuesday night, January 19, in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

Formerly living on 52nd street, Manhattan, Lieut. Mikell, with his family moved to 207 New York avenue, Jamaica, but maintained a music studio in Manhattan, where most of his work was located. For a number of years he had charge of the New York Times Choral Society and band and orchestra.

Born in Charleston, S. C., in 1880, Lieut. Mikell attended Avery Institute that city; Tuskegee Institute and the State College at Orangeburg, S. C. He organized the Jenkins Orphanage Band in Charleston; had charge of the band and orchestra at Tuske-

gee; taught at the Daytona-Cookman Institute, Daytona, Fla., and served as bandmaster of the famous old 15th New York Regiment band under the late Lieut. James Reese Europe, succeeding to the directorship after the tragic death of Lieut. Europe.

After coming to New York City, Lieut. Mikell served as one of the instructors at the New York Music School Settlement, and as musical director at the Bordentown, N. J. M. T. & I. School. He organized and instructed a number of bands in various towns in New Jersey. In his New York studio he had a large number of pupils of both races, teaching on all of the band and orchestra instruments. He was a skilled violinist and cornetist.

He composed a number of selections which were played by the Old 15th Band during its service in France, and an anthem, "Father, to Thy Dear Name," which was dedicated to Adolph S. Ochs, president of the New York Times, and to the New York Times Choral Society. Several marches were dedicated to the 69th Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

He is survived by the widow, Mrs. Mikell; two sons, Otto R. and F. Eugene Jr.; Harry Mikell, a brother, and three sisters, Mrs. Nettie Connors, Mrs. Ella Toole and Mrs. Lottie Harlee.

NEW YORK SUN

FEB 13 1932 Former Negro Commander Of Louisiana Guard Dies

CORNING, N. Y., Feb. 13 (A. P.).—William Murrell, 86 years old, a Negro who served as commander of the Louisiana Grand Army of the Republic years ago and who was born in slavery and served in both the Confederate and Union armies during the civil war, died here today.

He was a colonel in the Louisiana National Guard during the reconstruction days and was elected to the Louisiana Assembly for four years and the State Senate for eight. For twenty years then he worked in the United States Treasury Department. He lived in Corning since 1910.

Man Who Gave Tuskegee Over Million, Ends Life

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Mar. 17.—George Eastman, 77, famous Kodak manufacturer and philanthropist, who gave to Tuskegee Institute more than a million dollars, committed suicide Monday by shooting himself with a pistol.

Illness Fatal



PAUL WARBURG

Noted American Banker Is Dead

Paul Warburg, Prominent Financier, Succumbs To Attack Of Pneumonia

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(A. P.)—Paul M. Warburg, international financier, whose forecast of the 1929 stock market collapse six months in advance marked him for the public as an outstanding banking economist, died of pneumonia tonight.

The end came at 6:30 o'clock at the home of the 63-year-old capitalist. He had been ill since early in December.

Pioneer in the establishment of the Federal Reserve System, board chairman of the Manhattan Company group of financial institutions, and brother of Felix M. Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb, and Company, Mr. Warburg was the third banking "Giant" to be taken by death within a year.

George F. Baker, Sr., who, like Mr. Warburg, was a member of the conservative "old school" of financiers, died last Spring. Senator Dwight W. Morrow, former Morgan partner, died in October.

Mrs. Warburg and his two children, a son and a daughter, were at his bedside when death ended an illness which was traced partially to strenuous work in connection with the European financial situation. Hypostatic pneumonia had developed Jan. 8.

During his lifetime, art and child welfare had commanded both his time and money. The size of the private fortune he had amassed after coming here from native Germany as a young man was a matter of conjecture.

Associates could only say that his banking business had brought him "millions."

In March, 1929, Mr. Warburg's strong attack on the Federal Reserve Bank for failure to restrict rising credit advances to stock market interests drew a sharp reply from some of his associates in the Wall Street banking field. He held his position, however, and repeatedly issued warnings against speculative excess.

Mr. Warburg's reputation as a sound banking economist was preeminent. Not only did he forecast the 1929 market collapse six months before it occurred, but in 1931 he again set himself at odds with prevailing economist opinion when he asserted that easy money and providing special work would not in themselves arrest the economic slump.

NEW YORK JEWELER IS DEAD

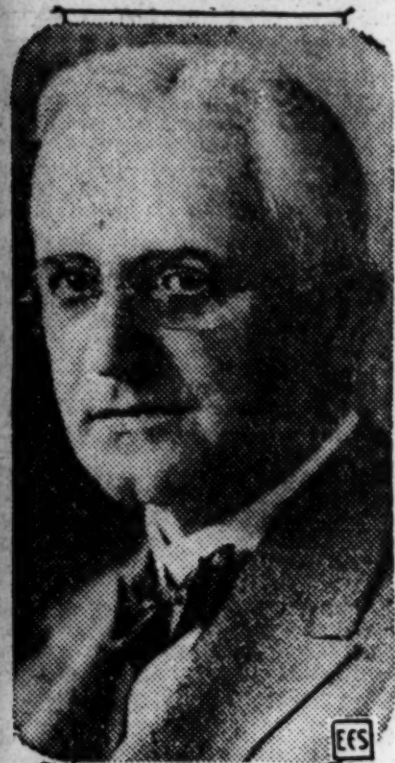
NEW YORK, Apr. 21.—(A. P.)—

Claude N. Campbell, one of Harlem's oldest jewelers, died in the Harlem Hospital Thursday evening as a result of shock growing out of the hold-up of his establishment in West 145th street, Tuesday evening. The store was robbed of its entire contents and although Campbell was covered by insurance, the loss was very great. Detectives of the West 135th street station are working on the case.

AUBREY LEE LYLES, NEGRO COMEDIAN, DIES

NEW YORK, July 29.—(A. P.)—Aubrey Lee Lyles, 49, Negro comedian, died Wednesday night of a bronchial infection and gastric ulcers.

Lyles was born in Jackson, Tenn., and attended Fisk University at Nashville where he became interested in amateur theatricals and teamed with Flourney Miller. The partnership continued through the years from small time vaudeville to the big-time "Shuffle Along" in 1921.



George Eastman, 77-year-old multi-millionaire camera maker and philanthropist who Monday ended his life at his Rochester home. Mr. Eastman's philanthropies are believed to have totaled \$75,000,000 or more.

GEORGE EASTMAN, KODAK MAGNATE, KILLS HIMSELF

Ill Health Blamed for Act
of 77-Year-Old Multi-
millionaire Philanthro-
pist and Camera Maker.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 14.—(AP)—George Eastman shot and killed himself at 12:50 p. m. today, leaving this simple note for his friends: "My work is finished. Why wait?" He was a multi-millionaire of diversified interests, long recognized as the developer and head of one of the world's greatest industries and celebrated for philanthropy that reached the staggering total of more than \$75,000,000. Lately in failing health, he had been confined to his bed in his Rochester home on East avenue. There today he asked attendants to leave his side.

A moment later they heard the shot that killed him. Among them was his personal physician, Dr. Audley D. Stewart, who announced the suicide nearly two hours later.

Mr. Eastman was a bachelor in his seventy-eighth year. He had few, if any, relatives.

With the report of his death, the stock of the Eastman Kodak Company was depressed \$8 on the New York exchange. It recovered partially, but the news was a severe shock to the market, coming as it did on the heels of the suicide of Ivar Kreuger, match king.

Mr. Eastman's simple note, which was addressed "To My Friends," was left at his bedside.

There was nothing in his long and effective career to indicate a motive for suicide. Dr. Stewart said only that he "apparently was in such mental state." He had been ill for several years, but had recovered to a degree that encouraged his friends, the physician added.

Several friends, most of them connected with the Eastman company, held a sickroom conference with him earlier in the day. He seemed cheerful, they said, and the business of the company was not discussed. They signed a codicil to his will as witnesses, but failed to suspect his plan.

Before sending the attendants from his room he dictated a letter to a private secretary. Its contents were not divulged. The suicide note he wrote in his own hand.

Bankers familiar with Eastman affairs were convinced that his act was the result of mature years and ill health, and nothing more.

Eastman said of Thomas Edison, when the latter died, "His death closes a career that set the tempo for an unparalleled era of invention," and the same might now be said of himself in the matter of industrial development.

It was he who made the camera an effective instrument for the amateur, "as convenient as the pencil," and upon that achievement he built his \$200,000,000 industry.

It was his transparent film that enabled Edison to perfect the kinetoscope—precursor of the present motion picture; that led Edison to exclaim, after a trial of a few feet, "We've got it boys! Now work like hell!"

He developed the dry plate, which simplified the mechanics of photography; then, bromide paper, now a standard of the industry; the roll film and the roll film holder to make photography an everyday delight of life.

He came out with his famous "kodak," which, though a simplification of the camera of that day, was intricate in comparison with the modern type. It carried the slogan, "You push the button, we do the rest." A string and a button operated the shutter on the lens, and the camera had to be sent to the laboratory when all exposures had been made, for only there could the film be taken out and developed.

Before the turn of the century his "kodak" had developed to permit amateur reloading in daylight, and the annoying curl was taken out of roll

films. The development of the camera since then and the development of the photographic industry are well known to the world, and Eastman's life is the main story of both.

EASTMAN'S ORGANIZATION IS REPORTED SOUND

NEW YORK, March 14.—(AP)—Leading Wall Street banking quarters today voiced regret over the death of George Eastman, while praising the veteran capitalist's extraordinary financial abilities, and asserting that his company was in an unusually strong financial position.

Eastman never leaned heavily on Wall Street, and was not well known in financial quarters generally. His company—the Eastman Kodak Company—however, has long been a favorite in the stock market, and has widely been regarded as one of the most successful industrial enterprises in the United States.

While the stock dropped rather sharply following news of Eastman's death, brokers in the issue pointed out that offerings were not large, and that the issue frequently fluctuates rather widely. The stock closed at \$74.75, off \$6.50, after an extreme drop of \$8. Previously this year, it had sold as low as \$68.50.

MORE THAN \$20,000,000 GIVEN

TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOL

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 14.—(AP)—George Eastman, Rochester inventor and philanthropist, who took his life at his home today, had given more than \$20,000,000 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was largely through his philanthropies that the present educational plant on the banks of the Charles river was made possible.

PRESIDENT OF COMPANY

LEAVES FLORIDA FOR NORTH

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 14.—(AP)—George G. Stuber, president of the Eastman Kodak Company, left St. Petersburg today shortly after receiving word of the death of George Eastman, in Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Stuber had been spending the winter here. Mr. Stuber, who was shocked by the news of the suicide of Mr. Eastman, said they would go at once to Rochester.

Kodak Magnate Shoots Himself

George Eastman Commits Suicide At Rochester; Had Been Ill Recently

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FUNERAL OF EASTMAN TO BE OPEN TO PUBLIC

Philanthropist Is Revealed
as Believing Only in Some
Sort of Intelligence.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15.—(AP)—The whole world paid tribute today to George Eastman, manufacturer, philanthropist whose benefactions during his lifetime reached the \$100,000,000 mark.

This was five times the money the titan of industry could call his own when he shot himself to death at his home here yesterday, leaving the terse message that his work was done.

While friends of the modest and shy organizer of the \$200,000,000 Eastman Kodak Company were planning a public funeral service in St. Paul's Episcopal church here Thursday afternoon messages recognizing

Eastman as one of the greatest philanthropists of all time poured in from the most remote corners of the earth.

President Hoover called him "one of the most generous and most constructive philanthropists of all his story."

The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. George Edward Norton, S. T. D., rector of St. Paul's, assisted by Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University of Rochester, to which Eastman gave \$35,500,000, and Dr. Murray Bartlett, president of Hobart college at Geneva, N. Y.

Dr. Audley D. Stewart, Eastman's close friend and personal physician, who revealed the 77-year-old inventor's suicide to an appalled world yesterday, said the body probably would be cremated in accordance with Eastman's oft-expressed wish. No word was forthcoming today on this point, however, from the nearest relative, Mrs. George B. Dryden, of Evanston, Ill.

In a copyright story written today for the Rochester Times-Union, the Rt. Rev. George E. Norton, S. T. D., reveals the late George Eastman as a believer in a supreme being as "some sort of an intelligence," without, however, accepting orthodox principles.

"He told me several times of his belief in a supreme being," writes Dr. Norton, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church here. "He said it must be some sort of an intelligence, but that he could form no definite conception of it."

"He admitted the possibility of some sort of future life, but couldn't form any definite ideas about it. He said he simply did not know."

Eastman was an occasional attendant at St. Paul's, and Dr. Norton will conduct the funeral services for him there Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Frances R. Keyser Dies After Long Illness

Mrs. Frances R. Keyser, first Negro woman to graduate from Hunter College in this city, died August 23, after an illness of several months. Mrs. Keyser resided at 45 West 98th street and was well-known in the club life of New York.

Following her graduation from Hunter College about 35 years ago, Mrs. Keyser went South to teach. She became associated with Mrs. Mary McLeod-Bethune and was the first dean of Mrs. Bethune's school at Daytona Beach, Fla. When her health began to fail, Mrs. Keyser resigned from this position and returned to New York where she engaged in various forms of social service work. Until a short time before her death, she was associated with the Clio Welfare Center in West 127th street, being editor of the Children's Call, published in the interest of the Center.

Funeral services were conducted from St. Philip's P. E. Church with the Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, rector,

interment was at St. Michael Cemetery under direction of William C. Perry.



Paul M. Warburg—1868-1932

THE world apparently recognizes the great gifts and the leadership of Paul Warburg, and few people there are who do not recognize his leadership in the business and financial world. While we scan the horizon for a leader who will be able to outline a plan for America to develop a workable program that will insure an economic future safe from recurrent depressions, it ought not to be forgotten that such a prophet (and not a minor prophet) has lived among us and has warned the country against its fatal over-speculation and superficial optimism. Of course, fewer people realize that back of and beneath Mr. Warburg's clear and scientific mind (and a scientific mind must be one of integrity or it fails), was a great social philosophy that in a safe world the social, ethical and economic are blended, and through his unique capacity and trained mind, with an unerring instinct he saw the relationship of poverty, of unstable finance, to the happiness and progress of men and women and children the world over.

Those of us who are in the inner circle of progressive social planning know that Paul Warburg never failed to see the purpose and to recognize the interrelationship of countries of the world to each other. He of course knew that nations rise together or fall together, and that the good of any one nation cannot be obtained at the sacrifice of another. That did not make him less keen to serve all measures for the betterment of his beloved and adopted country. Those who knew him were almost dazed by the grandeur of his character, when he lifted himself out of his personal plane during the War, when our financial stability rested so largely upon his clarity and the carrying out of the Federal Reserve System, which was in great measure the child of his brain. After the War, the great-hearted brother on

the other side and he never had to explain to each other. Each knew the demands of loyalty to his own country, whether foster country or not. LXVII, no. 10.

Paul Warburg made the pilgrimage to Washington at considerable displacement of his engagements to state his convictions upon the need of a federal Children's Bureau, and he brought the weight of his mind to bear upon the value of the great business of conserving childhood. The National Child Labor Committee was enriched through the long years of his association by his intellectual humanitarianism, and some of us, familiar with the struggles, know how quietly and generously he supplied money to help establish a proper standard of work and life for those employed in the mines.

All the cultures, of music, of art, of classic literature, were part of his daily life and custom. The perfect home and rare atmosphere of the home were in themselves a consecration.

I cannot recall any single instance in the many years of warm friendship and sympathetic comradeship when Paul Warburg failed to give his mind and apply his social philosophy and his pure heart to the problem brought before him. It would be gratuitous to enumerate them, and it would be impossible to formulate the effect that he had upon those who knew him and knowing him, loved him. Life in this world has been enriched by him, and it should never be forgotten that there did live with us a man of great quality and a prophet, and that is a priceless heritage! L. D. W.

NEW YORK MIRROR

MAR 16 1932

The Passing of George Eastman

George Eastman, who died Monday, will be mourned in every quarter of the globe by hundreds of millions who go to movies and realize he was inventor of the sensitized film that made motion pictures possible.

Like so many more successful Americans Eastman, whose fortune is reported as more than \$500,000,000, began his career as an errand boy. His interest in photography, then in a crude stage of development, carried him through long years of experiment to perfection of the camera bearing his name.

Even after his output of motion picture film was 60,000,000 feet a year and film picturization reached what seemed perfection in presentment of black and white on the screen, the inventor was not satisfied. He wanted color and worked until he got it.

The Rochester genius found a way to replace shadows with natural colors. In these films the trees are nature green, the flowers appear each in its own proper tint. There are blue skies and big green combers breaking on rocky shores.

If the Rochester colossus had done nothing more than he did for humanity with his camera inventions he would have been entitled to universal gratitude. but

Eastman was a giver of great funds to worthy objects. He gave eleven millions to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and generous sums to the Hampton and Tuskegee Schools for Negroes. He founded a professorship at Oxford, and, most important of all, established the Rochester School of Music.

Rochester, known around the world as a musical Mecca to which students travel from all parts of the earth, owes most of its distinction to George Eastman. He will be mourned there not only as the town's foremost citizen but as everybody's friend and neighbor.

BOSTON, MASS.

Christian Science Monitor

MAR 15 1932

Eastman

RARELY does a man combine the qualities that achieve success in so many directions of endeavor as did George Eastman. If posterity identifies him only with the popularization of the camera it will know only part of the man. But this can hardly become the case, for his philanthropy has stamped its indelible benefits in so many fields that he must be remembered as one who knew not only how to make his inventions work for him, but also how to make the resulting wealth work for his fellow men. In two important respects his liberal-ity began at home—though it did not end there. It began, first of all, in his own factory. He instituted a wage dividend plan and later gave a large block of stock for distribution among the employees so that all might share the prosperity of the company. It centered, next, in his home city of Rochester, where as a young bookkeeper he saved his first \$5000 to launch his venture of making photographic dry plates.

Here he built the Eastman School of Music with its allied activities, bespeaking his own taste for music, and gave more than \$35,000,000 to the University of Rochester. But he went afield to give more than \$20,000,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to contribute to Negro schools and to build a dental dispensary in London as he had done in Rochester—gifts all told of some \$75,000,000. Most significant about his philanthropy, however, was his devotion of time and study to have the money most resultfully applied.

Thus he took care to be successful in philanthropy as he has been in invention, manufacturing, financial organization, advertising and sales direction. He placed a high value on research in industry, the results of which, under his sponsorship, ranged from flexible photographic film to motion pictures in color. He is credited by his biographer, Carl W. Ackerman, with having introduced mass production for low price before Ford.

One who knew him well said the secret of Mr. Eastman's success lay in the fact that he always thought a new project over from every possible angle and then was prepared for what seemed to others radical action.



George Eastman.

Neceology-1932

EASTMAN FORTUNE TO BE DISTRIBUTED

University Of Rochester Gets
Bulk Of Estate; Nearest
Relatives Benefited

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 2 (AP)—

The will of George Eastman, multi-millionaire camera manufacturer and philanthropist, disposing of an estate estimated by his attorneys at \$20,000,000 was probate today after representatives of Cornell University withdrew objections based upon a revoked legacy.

The bulk of the estate approximately \$12,500,000 and the Eastman mansion, where the philanthropist committed suicide March 14, are left to the University of Rochester, the mansion as a residence for its presidents.

During his lifetime, Eastman gave away \$100,000,000. Of this amount, \$35,000,000 went to the University of Rochester.

Cornell, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Young Women's Christian Association of Rochester received bequests in the original will as executed July 17, 1925. But these were revoked in a codicil Eastman signed a few hours before he committed suicide.

The individuals receiving the largest bequests are Eastman's nearest living relatives, Mrs. George Dryden, of Chicago, her children, Ellen Maria Dryden and George Eastman Dryden, and his secretary, Mrs. Alice K. Hutchison, who was with Eastman almost from the beginning of his business career.

Mrs. Dryden shares to the extent of \$200,000, and her children each receive the income from \$100,000. The gift to Mrs. Hutchison is \$100,000. Dr. Harvey J. Burkhart, personal representative of the philanthropist in establishing dental clinics in many European cities, receives \$50,000. The Rochester Dental Dispensary Eastman founded and which Dr. Burkhart directs, is left \$1,000,000.

The late manufacturer made provisions for payment of all his pledges to various institutions, including the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Rochester, Y. W. C. A., given during his lifetime. To his housekeeper, Marie Cherbuliez, he leaves \$10,000 and to other servants smaller amounts.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EAGLE

JUN 4 1932

W. O. Armstrong, Negro, first member of his race to be elected to the Legislature of the State of Wendell Phillips, dies in Boston. He was long an efficient lieutenant of George von L. Meyer, always a dignified representative of his people. All Boston respected him.

EDWARD M. NEWTON DIES IN ITHACA 73 YEARS OLD

\$20,000 Endowment Fund
Was Started for Him
6 Years Ago by Frat

ITHACA, N. Y.—Edward M.

Newton, 73, who for 56 ears was janitor of the Cornell chapter house

of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity (white), and devoted friend of the members, died at his home here, Thursday, July 14. He had been ill only a few weeks.

A few months after the chapter

was established in 1876, Newton, then 17 years old, served it as a

waiter. When the fraternity a little later built the chapter house he was

placed in charge.

Six years ago the Psi Upsilon alumni and undergraduates established a \$20,000 endowment fund for

him in acknowledgement of his faithful services. When the presentation

was made, Charles Hildreth Blair of New York, president of the Alumni

Association said to him: "Your life has been an inspiration to us. We

would all be proud if our sons could be men of your character."

Mr. Newton leaves a daughter and two sons to mourn his loss besides a host of the fraternity members.

J. H. Smith Buried After Ceremonies

Head of A. and F. Masonic Grand Lodge
Honored by Fraternal Men—Rose to
Power in Brooklyn Republicanism

John H. Smith, grand master of the Most Worshipful King Solomon Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Inc., of the State of New York, and imperial grand potentate of the imperial grand council, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who died on September 19, was buried in his family plot in Evergreen Cemetery on Saturday.

Funeral services were held on Friday evening at the Bethany Baptist Church, Sumner avenue and Decatur street, where the deceased was a member.

The Rev. Kimball L. Warren, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, who officiated at the funeral ceremonies, told of the life and of some of the civic, social and fraternal activities of Mr. Smith. He was born in Aiken county, S. C., in 1866, and educated in the public schools there. He completed his education at Straight University in New Orleans, La. On completing his education he traveled in Africa and a number of European countries.

In 1898 Mr. Smith came to Brooklyn and established his home. He was active in the civic and social life of the community, especially Republican politics. In 1895 he helped organize and become the president of the Henry Highland Garnett Republican Club. He was soon recognized by his party as the leader of Negro Republicans in Brooklyn and had the distinction of being the first Negro to preside over a county convention here. He was an advocate of universal suffrage and organized a Women's Auxiliary to work toward that end. At the time of his death he was a member of the County Committee and leader of his electoral district.

Besides being a sponsor of political and literary endeavors in the community, he soon became interested in fraternal orders. In 1914 he received the blue house degrees from the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Smith was the only Negro clerk in the commissioner of records office in Brooklyn, where he was employed for thirty-two years. The Rev. Mr. Warren was assisted at the services by the Rev. R. L. N. Midgett, pastor of Union Bethel Church, and the Rev. Porter Phillips, pastor of Brown Memorial Church.

He was accorded full Masonic rites following the regular religious services. The Shriners, the Knights Templars, and the Patrol acted as honorary pallbearers. A funeral parade was held Saturday in Manhattan to the Masonic Temple, 132 West 131st street.

Besides his wife, Mrs. Helen A. Smith, the deceased is survived by two sons, Clarence H. and Kenneth W., both of Brooklyn. At the time of his death Mr. Smith resided at his home at 589 Herkimer street.

George W. Cooper Dies at His Home

Veteran Actor Was "Bojangles" Robinson's
Partner at One Time — Played Role in
Leslie's "Blackbirds" in France

Requiem mass for George W. Cooper, one-time stage partner of Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, the famous dancer, was celebrated Monday morning at St. Aloysius' Catholic Church, 221 West 132d street. The veteran actor, who was 59, died Thursday at his home at 2462 Eighth avenue.

The Rev. Thomas P. Larkin, pastor of St. Aloysius, was the celebrant. Burial was at Resurrection Cemetery, Pine Lock, Ill.

A decade and a half ago Cooper and Robinson were together delighting audiences. Robinson, as now, was a premier dancer, and Cooper was known as a suave "straight" man. They went around together.

In more recent years Cooper played in Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds," a show for which he wrote many lines. He went to Paris with that Leslie offering.

Cooper and his son, George W., Jr., also played together under the billing of Cooper and Lane. The widow, Mrs. Nellie Cooper, was a performer also in her younger days. There are no other close relatives.

The actor was born in Henderson, Ky., and worked as a waiter for some years before turning to the stage. He was a member of Monarch Lodge of Elks.

Bill Robinson, Cooper's old partner, came here from Philadelphia for the funeral Monday and deplored the fact that such a small number attended the rites to pay tribute to the actor. Robinson said that he was planning a benefit at the Lafayette Theatre for Mrs. Cooper, the widow.

Death Takes O. L. Bohannon, New York Schoolteacher

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. — After a brief illness Otto Leland Bohannon of 1864 Seventh Ave. passed away Dec. 6. Mr. Bohannon was a teacher of music at DeWitt Clinton high school in New York city and a former member of the faculty of Vashon high school, St. Louis, Mo. He received his early education in the schools of Washington, D. C., having completed his preparatory studies at the M. St. high school in June, 1910. He attended Catholic university for one year and then attended Howard university, where he received his B. A. degree in 1914.

Soon after his graduation, Mr. Bohannon declined a position in the department of English at Howard university to dedicate his life to the study of music. For a number of years he taught singing and in 1927 entered Columbia university in New York city to do graduate work in music. In 1928 he received his master's degree and a diploma as supervisor of school music, at the same time successfully completing the general examination for his Ph. D. While attending Columbia university he was elected a member of Kappa Delta Pi. He was also a member of Omega Psi Phi.

Possessed of a voice of unusual range and quality he sang in nine languages. His life's ambition to enter the concert field was about to be realized when he passed away.

He was married on Dec. 24, 1931, to Florence Dulcia Coffey, a former classmate and teacher in public school No. 139, Manhattan, and formerly a member of the faculty of public school No. 143, Brooklyn, and public school No. 75, Brooklyn.

Funeral services were held on Friday, Dec. 9, at Mt. Zion Baptist church, Washington, D. C. Interment at Woodlawn cemetery, Washington, D. C.



O. L. BOHANNAN

N. C. Loses Useful Citizen

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6. — (ANP) North Carolina lost one of its most prominent and useful citizens here this week when Mrs. Addie Alexander passed away at her home after a short illness. 1-8-32

Mrs. Alexander, the daughter of one of the pioneer citizens of the state devoted her time, money and talent for years to help the less fortunate members of her race. Among the associations in which she was principally interested were the local nursery for Negro children, the Red Cross, and the Negro Travelers' Aid. 1-8-32

Mrs. Alexander gained a host of friends, as was indicated by the large number of people who crowded the Congregational church Wednesday afternoon to pay final tribute to her memory, the hundreds of telegraphic and letter expressions of sympathy and the floral tributes sent by friends.

MRS. MARIE L. CLINTON IS CLAIMED BY DEATH

Tuskegee Institute, Jan. 12—Mrs. Marie L. Clinton, widow of the late Bishop George W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C., died Saturday night at Tuskegee Institute Hospital. Bishop Clinton was for many years presiding bishop of the Alabama Conference, A. M. E. Zion Church. Mrs. Clinton remained active in the missionary work of her church following the death of her distinguished husband, and gave up her duties only when failing health prevented her active service.

Bishop Clinton's Widow

Dies at Chicago

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Mrs. Marie L. Clinton, the widow of the late Bishop George W. Clinton, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who for many years maintained his episcopal residence at Charlotte, N. C., passed away at Chicago, Jan. 9, at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where she had been a patient since last August. 1-23-32

Mrs. Clinton for several years past had suffered from heart and kidney trouble and shortly after her husband's death had been the victim of a serious automobile accident from which she had never completely re-

covered.

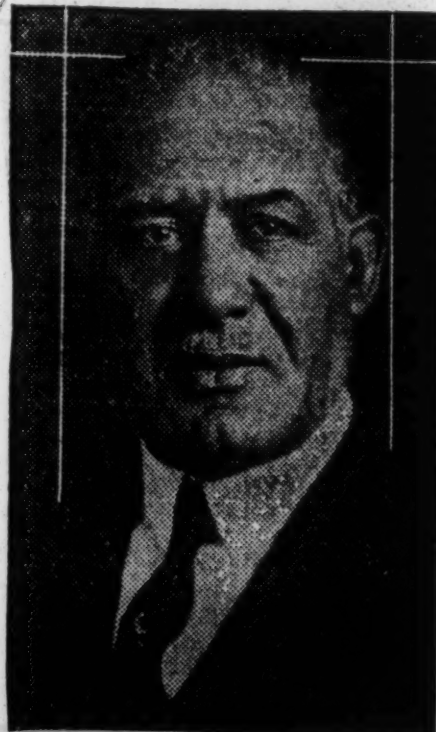
Mrs. Clinton closed her home after the Bishop's passing and made her home with friends in Charlotte until she was asked to take charge of the Industrial Home for Colored Girls at Efland, North Carolina, which had been established by the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Her declining health forced her to give up this work early in 1931, after which she was continuously under the doctor's care until her passing at Tuskegee on Saturday, January 9.

Funeral services were held in the Little Rock A. M. E. Zion Church of Charlotte on the following Tuesday, the Rev. Polk Fonville, pastor, officiating, assisted by bishops and general officers of the Zion church, and by Dr. G. Lake Innes of Tuskegee Institute.

Prof. W. B. Windsor Victim of Auto Accident

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Prof. W. B. Windsor, educator and fraternal leader, died at his home here on Saturday afternoon, August 27. He was supervising principal of the Negro public schools of Greensboro, having been connected with the school system since 1899. His death was due to an auto accident, being knocked down on Friday and as a result he suffered a fractured skull and other injuries which proved fatal.

Heart Attack Fatal



W. H. A. Howard, principal of the Wilson (N. C.) High School, who died suddenly from a heart attack while typing a letter in his office on Friday, December 16. Although he had been complaining of not being well for two weeks, he had not given up his duties. 12-27-32

Mr. Howard held a master's degree from the University of Chicago and had done work at Harvard University. He had been principal of the Wilson High School since 1927, going there from Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, of which he was president for several years. He was at one time principal of the Johnston County Training School at Smithfield, N. C. Mrs. Howard, who is a teacher at Kinston, N. C., suffered a stroke there about two weeks ago and has been seriously ill since.

Necrology - 1932

Wilberforce In Mourning After Dr. Bundy's Death

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILBERFORCE, O., Mar. 17—The entire student body of Wilberforce University mourns the passing of Superintendent Richard C. Bundy, who died March 8. His death produced a shock, even though it had been expected for some time. A deathlike hush fell over the student body when President Jones announced the death of the superintendent, who was loved, admired and respected by every one. Rev. J. O. Haithcox, of Cleveland, from the highest ranking senior to the lowest "prep," Supt. Bundy devoted every energy to Wilberforce University. His mind was occupied entirely with the education of Negro youth. Student programs and student problems were always given due consideration. He was no doubt the most loved and respected member of the faculty. His appearances at chapel were always greeted by rousing applause. When he spoke, the most boisterous lent an attentive ear. Even outside propaganda could not tarnish the brightness of his career in the minds of the student body. Loving youth, and loved by youth, he leaves many to mourn his passing.

Richard Carlton Bundy, son of Dr. Charles and Eliza Bundy, was born in the city of Wilmington, O., Jan. 31, 1880; educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, O. He joined the A. M. E. Church during the pastorate of his father at Allen Temple, Cincinnati and later went to Wilberforce where he served as secretary to Dr. J. P. Shorter, superintendent of the Normal department. From 1904 to 1909 he was teacher at Wilberforce. From there he went to Liberia, West Africa and served as American Consul and diplomatic secretary until 1921. Until 1928 he was adviser on Liberian affairs to the State Department at Washington. Following this service he became superintendent and dean of education at Wilberforce, which position he held until the time of his death.

He was a trustee of the Church of the Holy Trinity, a member of the rule and a career diplomat of the federal government. He leaves to mourn their loss a mother, Mrs. Eliza Bundy; a wife, Mrs. Nellie Bundy; sister, Mrs. Lula Talbot and two brothers, Dr. Leroy Bundy and Clifford Bundy and a host of friends.

With the passing of Richard Carlton Bundy went one of the beloved

BUNDY, WILBERFORCE HEAD, DIES

WILBERFORCE, O. — (ANP) — Richard C. Bundy, superintendent of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department of Wilberforce University, died here Tuesday night at 9:15 after an illness of several years. Mr. Bundy was formerly secretary to the minister to Liberia during the term which Dr. Johnson of Columbus, Ohio, served as minister to that country under appointment by the late President Woodrow Wilson.

After a service in Monrovia, Mr. Bundy was transferred to Washington where he spent some time as attache of the state department. He held this position to become superintendent of the Combined Normal and Industrial Department of Wilberforce University.

Mr. Bundy's death ends a dispute which has been agitating political circles in the state, due to the fact that he had been retained in his position despite the fact that he had been ill and unable to visit his office for more than a year. His wife, his mother and a brother survive him.

The late Mr. Bundy was one of the most loved and respected members of the Wilberforce faculty. Whenever he appeared in chapel he was greeted with unusual applause.

Richard Carlton Bundy, son of Dr. Charles and Eliza Bundy, was born in the city of Wilmington, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1880; educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio. He joined the A. M. E. church during the pastorate of his father at Allen Temple, Cincinnati, and later went to Wilberforce, where he served as secretary to Dr. J. P. Shorter, superintendent of the Normal Department. From 1904 to 1909 he was teacher at Wilberforce.

The Rev. J. O. Haithcox of Cleveland, has been appointed temporary head of the normal and industrial department by the trustees of the state supported division of the school. He will serve for 30 days, by which time, it is expected, a permanent successor to the late Richard C. Bundy, will be selected.

J. E. Newsome will continue as assistant superintendent of the department.

His body was taken to Cleveland for final rites.

Dies in Cleveland



CHARLES WADDELL CHESTNUTT
DIED IN CLEVELAND (ANP—By Wire)

Charles Waddell Chestnutt, novelist, short story writer and public spirited citizen, died at his home Tuesday, 11-19-32.

He was born in this city and moved in early youth with his family to North Carolina, where, at the age of 16, he began teaching in the public schools. At the age of 23 he was principal of the State Normal School at Fayetteville. In 1883 he went to New York City to do newspaper work and later came to this city where he obtained employment as a stenographer, being admitted to the bar in 1890.

He was awarded the Sangarr Medal in 1928. Some of his works include "The Conjure Woman," "The Wife of His Youth and Other Stories of the Color Line."

CHARLES W. CHESTNUTT
NEGRO AUTHOR, DIES

Indisposed

Cleveland, Ohio, November 16th — Charles Waddell Chestnutt, well known colored author of books published three decades ago, died Tuesday at his home here. He was 74. 11-17-32

Mr. Chestnutt, who started his literary career in 1887, was among

the nation's leading literary men invited to the dinner celebrating Mark Twain's seventieth birthday. He won the 1928 Spurgeon medal award, made annually by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People to the Negro of outstanding achievement.

Mr. Chestnutt's books dealt with problems of the Negro of the North Carolina plantations.

Bishop Joshus Jones Dies At Age of 76

XENIA, O., (C.N.S.) — Bishop Joshua H. Jones, former president of Wilberforce University and one of the bishops deposed at the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church in Cleveland last May died at his home in Wilberforce, near here, Thanksgiving Day. We was 76 years old. 12-3-32

He was head of Wilberforce from 1900 to 1908 but retired from active service in the church last May. His son Gilbert Jones, was president of Wilberforce from 1924 until last May, when he resigned.

Bishop Jones, who was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1856, presided over the church districts in the South, East and Middle West. His last assignment before his retirement was to the first district, comprising New York and New England, of which he resumed charge in 1928. His wife, three sons and a daughter survive.

BISHOP J. H. JONES DEAD

Word has just come to us that Bishop Jones has just died at Wilberforce on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932. He was born June 15, 1856, and was therefore 76 years, 5 months and 9 days old. He had given over 40 years to the ministry of the A. M. E. Church. *Christian Recorder*

Few men in the nation, white or black, have had a more notable career, or been more serviceable to their day and generation. The African Methodist Church developed few men who served it with more unselfishness and who got less personal reward out of their service. When his entire career is summed up he will easily fall among the ten best bishops the church has had.

At the last general conference he was the victim of passion and prejudice, and the blow

which others should have received fell upon his head. That blow stunned him. That blow finally killed him. He did not deserve it. And his colleagues, led by Bishop Ransom were trying to find a way to correct the error which the general conference made. As the years pass it will be found that no more disgraceful thing was ever done than was done to Bishop Jones. Only as the years pass will the public know what was behind the whole persecution, and how a set of shrewd, unprincipalled politicians took advantage of a state of public sentiment to do a great man a great injustice.

Yes, the general conference is not infallible. As in the year Bishop Jones was born 1856—the august Supreme Court of the United States decreed that “A Negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect,” and we have lived to see what a dastardly decision that was, some of us shall live to see the general conference decision in the year of Bishop Jones’ death—1932—placed on the same basis.

Bishop Jones was treated as he was, not because he was dishonest, but because he was honest; not because he was unclean, but because he was clean; not because he was selfish but because he was unselfish.

The general conference was victimized. The majority of the men were honest in their vote; but were deluded by a few shrewd manipulators. And time will tell.

Joshua H. Jones had a passion for education. When a young fellow, after he had married, so strong was the desire for education, that in an ox cart he drove his wife and children to Claflin University in order to better prepare himself. There stands near the campus of Claflin today the house in which he lived. He split rails and did odd jobs to educate himself. In the early 80’s he came to Wilberforce bringing his family with him, and graduated with honors in 1888 from that institution. But he did not stop there. He entered Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and pursued higher studies. Twelve years after he graduated he was elected President of Wilberforce University, succeeding the late brilliant Dr. S. T. Mitchell. Until 1908 he was president and the institution had unprecedented success. He institut-

ed plans for improvement which set the school far forward. In 1912 he was elected bishop and sent to Alabama where he did notable work. In 1916 he was sent to Texas where he paid the debt on Paul Quinn College leaving it entirely free and clear, and money in the treasury. After the death of Bishop Shaffer in 1919 he was sent to the Third Episcopal District in which Wilberforce University is located. He paid Wilberforce entirely out of debt, paying some of the teachers as high as \$10,000 back salary. Hardly had the debt on Wilberforce been paid when Shorter Hall, the main building was burned. When others were discouraged Bishop Jones announced the rebuilding of a greater Shorter Hall, and a building, a great credit to the connection, was erected. It stands today, the largest building for educational purposes in all African Methodism. In 1928 he was assigned to the First District, where he made an unusual record, saving the Book Concern, saving numerous churches, and putting at least \$15,000 of his own money into these projects over and above what he had received, as the records presented at the general conference (but in passion ignored) show.

He was a lover of education. He did much to raise the status of both ministers and laymen in our church.

He closed his work at Cleveland, though it was hoped that his vindication would have come before his death.

He had his faults—many perhaps. He was crucified on the cross of his own carelessness and his own zeal. But his virtues so far outweigh his faults that his life was worth while.

His moral character was unsullied. The man who boasts that he knows the secret sins of most men, one day made a rather bold remark about Negroes in public life. Then suddenly he said: “There is one man I must say is above reproach. I have known him thirty years. I have been associated with him in many ways. I have never known a moral delinquency in him, nor have I ever heard any one speak disparagingly of his moral character. That man is Joshua H. Jones.” And then he added rather strangely, “I hate Joshua H. Jones, because he is too good, but I must give it to him—he is one

of the cleanest men I ever met.”

Bishop Jones died a martyr. Truly one generation murders the Prophets, another will raise monuments to them.

But he will not have died in vain, if the heart of the church will seriously strive to correct the condition it is supposed to have punished him for. If the dethronement was mere politics to get rid of a good man that graft might have full sway, we shall not profit. But if the aim of the church was to stop the bishops from handling the church funds incorrectly much can be done.

Let us see
Bishop J. H. Jones
Amsterdam News
Dies Under Cloud
11-30-32
Former President of Wilberforce University
New York, N.Y.
Under Suspension Since the Last
Quadrennial Conference

WILBERFORCE, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Bishop Joshua H. Jones, one of the most active leaders of the African Methodist Episcopal Church during more than forty years, and associated officially with Wilberforce University for the same length of time, succumbed here at his home on Thanksgiving Day to a lingering illness at the age of seventy-six years.

Although his death brought to mind his herculean efforts in behalf of the university here, those who knew him best realized that his aims and ambitions were saddened by the fact that the church had placed a great question mark against his career. Bishop Jones was one of those suspended at the last quadrennial of the church held in Cleveland last May. His suspension came as a result of charges and counter-charges involving finances and methods of administration at Wilberforce which had been hurled back and forth for nearly ten years.

Even while his son, Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, was president of the university, it was generally charged that the bishop was the directing influence in the school's affairs. After Bishop Jones' suspension it was not long before the son was forced to resign. R. R. Wright, Jr., is now the president of the university and Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom is chairman of the board of trustees.

Bishop Jones' first efforts in behalf of Wilberforce date back to 1890, when he joined with others in lobby-

ing the Ohio State Legislature to obtain support for the school. He was successful and the Combined Normal and Industrial Department of the university, supported by the state, was begun. This support has continued ever since.

From 1900 until 1908 Bishop Jones was president of the university. He was succeeded by W. S. Scarborough, now deceased.

Thus, parallel with the charges made against him, runs the undeniable story of his arduous and successful labors in behalf of Wilberforce.

Since Bishop Jones' suspension, friends had been busy in an effort to have him restored to good standing in his church, but on Thanksgiving Day, when the end came, it brought disappointment to them because they had not succeeded.

Bishop Jones is survived by his widow, three sons and a daughter.

Chesnutt Once Criticized as Advocate of Intermarriage

Author Who Gained Distinction by Books Written Thirty Years Ago Earned Living as Court Reporter. Name Frequently Misspelled. Entertained Coleridge Taylor and Ernest Hogan. Left Many Unpublished Manuscripts.

By N. D. BRASCHER
(For ANP)

It was my first meeting with Charles W. Chesnutt.

"What do you want to be?" he asked.

"A journalist," I replied.

There was a gracious, significant, and sympathetic smile and this comment from him: "That's a worthy ambition, but there's no money in it."

Such is a memorable part of my first personal contact with Charles Waddell Chesnutt (spelled without the "t" as Paul Laurence Dunbar spelled his name with a "U" rather than the often used "W." Both writers personally informed me on different occasions of the repeated error) in Cleveland, Ohio, September, 1901. Wilson M. Day, a commercial publisher, gave me a written introduction to Mr. Chesnutt. I was received very cordially, and there was the beginning of a kindly—and frequently paternal—friendship, lasting until his death.

The passing of Mr. Chesnutt stirs many memories of other days in me. Never did I go to him for a conference when he was too busy to be courteous and considerate. Two years from the time when I had the above conversation, and became editor of the Cleveland Journal, at twenty-three years, Mr. Chesnutt was among the first to compliment me, pay his annual subscription of faith, and continued a subscriber, year after year.

The last time I saw him was on occasion of a visit to Cleveland when J. Walter Wills, business man, entertained a group of 100 business and professional men at a formal event during a visit to the city of Wendell Phillips Dabney, Cincinnati; Arthur A. Schomburg, New York, and Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, Washington.

Mr. Chesnutt was in a happy mood that night, and aside from his serious thoughts on human progress, made humorous reference to our first meeting. "That's one time I guessed wrong," he said. In fact, I am yet not so certain he did.

A busy man, a man who loved his home and family life, Mr. Chesnutt rarely entered our public life, except on special occasions. He was always willing to appear on a worth while public program; he was witty, and known for thoroughly enjoying his own jokes.

With Ernest Hogan
He was a splendid host. During

a visit of Samuel Coleridge-Taylor to America, when he was the guest of Senator John P. Green of Cleveland, Mr. Chesnutt extended memorable courtesies to him. On another occasion, I had the privilege

of arranging an interview with Mr. Chesnutt for Ernest Hogan, the actor. Hogan, then with his road show, nursed a desire to dramatize one of the author's books. Afterwards, Mr. Chesnutt informed me that he had never met a more interesting and serious-minded man than Hogan. "I was really surprised," said Mr. Chesnutt. Hogan shortly passed on, and the drama idea was not carried out.

Unpublished Books

Besides Mr. Chesnutt's published books, I am sure he has left many unpublished manuscripts. He read to me portions of some. He wrote seriously for a cause, albeit much of his wisdom and philosophy was expressed in characters who used dialect. However, in serious English, this author was a stylist. His choice of words is inspiring; his grace of expression invigorating.

Amalgamation

Mr. Chesnutt, with his retiring and sensitive disposition, could not be known to the masses except through his books, the last one of which was published in 1905. I am sure he is not generally known even in the Cleveland of today. But, to know him was to admire him and praise him. He believed in no inhibition of race, and made a business as well as social success by following that policy. He was known to have once said that amalgamation—the blending of the races in a voluntary way—is the eventual solution of the race problem. For this he was criticised by both sides of the line. Today there are many thousands who think the same way and Lathrop Stoddard, author of the "Rising Tide of Color," told me that it is because of this world-wide tendency that Nordics must "stick together."

It is to be expected that the members of the Chesnutt family, which includes Dr. Edwin J. Chesnutt of Chicago, president of the Ohio Club, will re-publish all of Mr. Chesnutt's books, together with other available manuscripts.

Nation-Wide Rosenwald Memorial Day Planned By Y.M.C.A. For Feb. 7

CHICAGO, Jan. 21—(By ANP)—Colored men and women in all parts of the country are requested to take part in observance of National Rosenwald Memorial Day services on February 7, 1932. Working with the leadership of the Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the country, all organizations and individuals are expected to unite their efforts in paying tribute to Julius Rosenwald, who did so much towards uplifting of the underprivileged people of this country.

Through the leadership of the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A., in Rosenwald's home town, a committee representing the local medical society, the hospital, the clinic, health education projects, the medical schools, the college and university projects, the churches, and the citizens generally, passed a resolution designating February 7 as National Rosenwald Memorial Day. H. R. Crawford, executive secretary of the Wabash Avenue department of the Y. M. C. A., will supply multigraphed biographical information that might be needed in conducting a Memorial Day program.

The major activities that have benefited by the Rosenwald philanthropy, such as southern rural school programs, hospital and clinic programs, health education programs, the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. and other social service work, the college and university, and the medical school programs should be included in the Memorial Day program. These activities stand out as a monument to this great man who had the foresight and sympathy for a depressed minority group in these United States.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been recommended to take active leadership in this program because of its national association and because of the fact that it was one of the activities that directed Mr. Rosenwald's attention to the great need for work for uplifting Negroes throughout the entire country. Mr. C. H. Tobias, senior secretary for the National Council for Colored Work, is requesting that all agencies and organizations join in the services on this day.

Trenton Community Club
Lauds Julius Rosenwald
Members of the Men's Community Club of the Trenton Y. M. C. A. Colored Community Work held a Rosenwald memorial service Sunday afternoon in the "Y" rooms.

The program consisted of a short talk by A. D. Joseph, president of the club, and an account of the life of Julius Rosenwald given by Lucius Tompkins.

The latter, in his talk, declared that the late Mr. Rosenwald had given the major part of his immense fortune to combat the forces of ignorance, poverty and racial and religious intolerance. Among his gifts were thousands of dollars toward the erection of schools for the Negroes in the far South and donations toward the erection of many Negro Y. M. C. A. buildings.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAN 30 1932
Bloom to Be Speaker At Rosenwald Rites

Representative Sol Bloom of New York is to be the principal speaker at memorial services to be held in honor of the late Julius Rosenwald at the Shiloh Baptist Church, Ninth and P Streets N. W., tomorrow at 3 p.m. The services have been arranged by the Rev. Charles Olden and the Rev. E. L. Harrison. Among the others who will pay tribute to the philanthropist who gave over \$25,000,000 toward the education of the negro, will be Representative Oscar DePriest and Dr. John R. Hawkins.

BENNETT COLLEGE
HONORS ROSENWALD
GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 28—Vesper services at Bennett College for Women, which was held at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, was in the form of a memorial to the late Julius Rosenwald, millionaire philanthropist, benefactor and merchant prince.

A very appropriate and interesting program was presented to a large and appreciative audience. President David D. Jones presided at the service.

NEGRO EDUCATOR TO PAY TRIBUTE TO ROSENWALD

Channing H. Tobias, Negro educator and YMCA executive, will pay tribute to the late Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, during the Southland Sketches program over an NBC-WEAF network at 10:00 a. m., E. S. T., on Sunday, February 7. Hundreds of thousands of Negroes all over the United States will gather in schools and churches and public halls on that day to honor the memory of the man who contributed millions to help the colored race.

Local Citizens Plan Exercises as Memorial To Honor Rosenwald

Atlanta citizens will pay tribute to the life and work of the late Julius Rosenwald at a memorial service February 7, 1932, 5:30 p. m., at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

The committee on program selected the Y. M. C. A., for this service because it represents the first institution in Atlanta to which Mr. Rosenwald made a substantial donation.

The program is to last just one hour and in every way will reflect as nearly as possible that quiet simple life which the great philanthropist lived.

Dr. John Hope will deliver the memorial address, musical numbers will be rendered by representatives from Morehouse, Spelman Atlanta School of Social Work and Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

Rosenwald Honored At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Feb. 7.—(Special)—Tuskegee Institute today honored the memory of the late Julius Rosenwald in eulogy and song as part of a national memorial service sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. Dr. Robert Moton, principal, delivered the memorial address. He said Rosenwald compared with Abraham Lincoln and Booker Washington in service to advancement of the negro race.

"His sympathies were not bound by race, creed, or color," he asserted. "He was interested in humanity." William L. Dawson, director of the music school, led the singing of negro spirituals. A favorite of Mr. Rosenwald's "Walking in Jerusalem Just Like John," was dedicated to his memory.

Mr. Rosenwald was invited to become a member of the institution's trustee board in 1912 by Booker Washington. The Rosenwald school began activities the following year, a building being erected at Notasulga.

Races Will Join in Ceremony on Rosenwald Day

Memory of Philanthropist Will Be Honored Next Sunday

White and negro citizens of New Orleans will unite in ceremonies honoring the memory of Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant-philanthropist, at a program Sunday at 3 p. m. in Pythian Temple, Gravier and Saratoga streets.

The services, sponsored by the Y. M. C. A., will be presided over by W. H. Mitchell, secretary of the local negro Y. M. C. A. The program is to be held in connection with a nationwide movement honoring on that day the memory of the late benefactor of mankind.

Among the speakers for the occasion are Rabbi Louis Binstock, the Rev. Father Peter M. H. Wynhoven, Bishop R. E. Jones, A. W. Dent, C. C. Shedd and S. W. Green. Invocation and benediction will be pronounced by Rev. A. Hubb and Rev. N. A. Holmes, respectively.

The program was arranged for 3 p. m. so as to permit those present to attend the annual affair of the "B" Sharp Musical Organization at 4:30 p. m. Sunday in Central Congregational church, South Liberty street and Cleveland avenue.

Monr
Tuesday,

MEMORIALS TO ROSENWALD.

Mr. Rosenwald, whose death came as a sudden and distinct shock to our nation, particularly in those sections where he had made investment looking toward the betterment of members of both the white and colored races, left a print of his big brain, sympathetic heart and gentle spirit in Walton county, and if the plans could have carried, he would have left even more to the betterment of the condition of our negro populace. Co-operatively with what was contributed by our county board of education, this great philanthropist, who gave large sums to white colleges, hospitals, libraries, recreation grounds and churches, provided two fine negro school houses and made a most wonderful improvement on another. Yes, a fitting memorial is established here for this man who, although he had not seen and neither known any of us, was willing, through his foundation, to be an unmeasured beneficiary.

NEW YORK TIMES

FEB 8 1932

NEGROES HERE HONOR ROSENWALD'S MEMORY

Meeting, Part of Nation-Wide Services, Hears Him Praised for Aid to Race.

American Negroes yesterday afternoon commemorated one of their greatest benefactors, Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, who died recently in Chicago, at services held throughout the country.

New York's observance of Mr. Rosenwald's contributions to the uplift of the Negro took the form of a meeting held at the West 135th Street Y. M. C. A., at which Graham R. Taylor of the Commonwealth Fund and former executive secretary of the Chicago Commission on Race Relationships, and W. R. Valentine, principal of the Bordentown (N. J.) Training School, were the principal speakers. More than 300 persons attended.

"With all his wealth and the magnitude of his gifts for the welfare of the Negro race," asserted Mr. Taylor, who was intimately associated with Mr. Rosenwald in the work of the Race Relationship Commission, "the outstanding characteristics of Julius Rosenwald as a friend of the Negro were his democratic spirit, his practical wisdom, and the lavish way in which he gave himself along with his gifts.

"He helped the Negro because he loved and wanted to help America, and it was his sound conviction that America could not go forward if any group in it was left behind. He saw the handicaps under which the Negro labored, and he at one time said: 'Whether it is because I belong to a race that has known centuries of persecution, or whether

it is because I am naturally inclined to sympathize with the oppressed, I have always felt keenly for the Negro race."

Mr. Valentine characterized Mr. Rosenwald as being "truly as much a statesman as any who have sat in Washington. He brought to bear in his philanthropies the same sort of insight and understanding he used in his business. In addition, he brought to bear in it his great patriotism."

Northern Negroes are the most neglected group in the country, Mr. Valentine said, because of the prevailing supposition that they had everything they needed.

"Julius Rosenwald, however, took cognizance of certain of these needs by making it possible for the establishment of many Negro Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the North, spending more than \$650,000 on this work alone," he added.

EIGHTY-FIVE CITIES MEMORIALIZE JULIUS ROSENWALD

Chicago, Feb. 10.—(By ANP)—Climaxing the observance of exercises memorializing the work and life of Julius Rosenwald which were held simultaneously in 85 cities last Sunday, was the announcement by the committee in charge of the Chicago celebration and which had sponsored the nationwide effort, that the event would be made an annual one and that the first Sunday in each February would be known as "Rosenwald Day."

The spontaneous and enthusiastic acceptance by the colored people of the country of the opportunity to honor the philanthropist whose works of beneficence had been closely bound up with racial life, is said to have touched and pleased the members of his immediate family and they are reported to be appreciative of the effort

to establish a definite memorial day. and Tuskegee Institute. With the beginning of the Rosenwald school program in 1913 the bond became even closer. From the building of the first Southernaires" who followed by an address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

While specific programs differed in various communities, many followed the same pattern as the Chicago meeting, having secured their biographical material and suggestions from the same central source. These stressed the various phases of racial life in which his particular interests lay.

A galaxy of the finest musical talent in Chicago appeared upon the program here and were interspersed among the speakers, among whom were Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, who spoke upon the subject of "His Life" and W. J. Parker, general secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. who told the intimate story of how Julius Rosenwald first became interested in the Negro through an introduction given him to Booker T. Washington by Wilbur Messrs, Mr. Parker's predecessor. A. L. Jackson, president of Provident Hospital, told of his work in interracial cooperation; Drs. M. O. Bousfield and Roscoe Giles recounted his efforts in behalf of public health, clinics, hospitals and medical students while H. Councillin, president of the National Association for Teachers in Colored Schools traced the work of Mr. Rosenwald through the development of his Southern rural school program and his interest in colleges and universities devoted to the education of the group. Winona Mason Brown gave his biography.

LaJulia Rhea, dramatic soprano Walter Dyett, violinist, Alma Lillie Hubbard, the Umbrian Glee Club, the Armour Male Chorus, John Green baritone, studying under the auspices of a Rosenwald scholarship and the Metropolitan church choir were the musical participants under the direction of J. Wesley Jones and Mrs. Maude Roberts George. Judge Albert B. George presided.

TUSKEGEE HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR ROSENWALD

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., in its Sunday evening vespers, Feb. 7, joined the nationwide memorial service in appreciation of the life of the late Julius Rosenwald. From 1912 when Rosenwald to become a member of the trustee board down to the present day there has been close association between the Rosenwald family

and Tuskegee Institute. With the beginning of the Rosenwald school program in 1913 the bond became even closer. From the building of the first Southernaires" who followed by an address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

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The nationwide memorial was sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. and the varied interests to which Mr. Rosenwald gave so generously.

COLLEGE ALUMNI HONORS MEMORY OF PHILANTHROPIST

Continuing the universal tribute to the late world citizen and philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald, who died Jan. 5, members of the alumni clubs of Howard and Fisk universities, Tuskegee Institute and Meharry Medical College held memorial services to the lamented merchant prince at Abraham Lincoln center, Oakwood Blvd. and Langley Ave., Sunday night.

Those who attended the dinner were J. Edgar Mitchem, J. E. Stamps, president Fisk Alumni club; Percy C. Hines, president Tuskegee Alumni club; Dr. James R. White, Claude A. Barnett, Dr. Payne, Rev. A. Wayman Ward, H. R. Crawford, Wabash Ave. Y. M. C. A.; C. W. Smith, Dr. S. H. Rosenberg, Dr. E. K. McDonald, J. J. Adams, and Drs. Jones and Imes.

The program at the center included songs by the Umbrian Glee club, a solo by Miss Alpha Bradden, the reading of Mr. Rosenwald's favorite poems, Kipling's "If," by Mr. Stamps, and addresses by Drs. Imes and Jones.

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CITIZENS IN EIGHTY-FIVE CITIES PAY TRIBUTE TO ROSENWALD

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP) — Climaxing the observance of exercises memorializing the work and life of Julius Rosenwald which were held simultaneously in eighty-five cities, Sunday, February seventh, was the announcement by the committee which had sponsored the nation-wide effort, that the event would be made an annual one and that the first Sunday in each February would be known as "Rosenwald Day."

The spontaneous and enthusiastic acceptance by the colored people of the country of the opportunity to honor the philanthropist whose works of beneficence had been closely bound up with racial life, is said to have touched and pleased the members of his immediate family and they are reported to be appreciative of the effort to establish a definite memorial day.

The memorials of the day began with a broadcast over a nation-wide hookup of a program featuring "The Southernaires," who sang several of Mr. Rosenwald's favorite songs, followed by an address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

While specific programs differed in various communities, many followed the same pattern as the Chicago meeting, having secured their biographical material and suggestions from the same central source. These stressed the various phases of racial life in which his particular interests lay.

Chicago Exercises
A galaxy of the finest musical talent in Chicago appeared upon the program here and were interspersed among the speakers, among whom were Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, who spoke upon the subject, "His Life," and W. J. Parker, general secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A., who told the intimate story of how Julius Rosenwald first became interested in the Negro through an introduction given him to Booker T. Washington by Wilbur Messer, Mr. Parker's predecessor.

A. L. Jackson, president of Provident hospital, told of his work in interracial co-operation; Drs. M. O. Bousfield and Roscoe Giles recounted his efforts in behalf of public health, clinics, hospitals and medical stu-

ent day there has been a very close association between the Rosenwald family and Tuskegee Institute. With the beginning of the Rosenwald school program in 1913 the bond became even closer. From the building of the first school at Notasulga in Macon county to the building of the Five Thousandth school in North Carolina there has been an increasing interest and appreciation. Features of the Tuskegee program were the memorial address by Principal Moton and the singing of spirituals by the school and the choir under the director of William L. Dawson, director of the music school. Among the spirituals was "Walking in Jerusalem Just Like John," which was Mr. Rosenwald's favorite. At one time, when it was impossible for him to leave Palestine in time to reach Tuskegee for the annual Founder's day exercises, he sent a cablegram with his greetings and a request that that spiritual be sung for him. Dr. Moton said in part: "Mr. Rosenwald put the same ideal of efficiency into his philosophy that he put into his business. His sympathies were not bound by race, creed, or color. He was interested in humanity." The especially prepared service sheet carried this sentence from the telegram which was sent to the family at the time of Mr. Rosenwald's passing. "His service to the Negro race will rank with that of Abraham Lincoln and Booker Washington."

The nation wide memorial was sponsored by the Y. M. C. A. and the varied interests to which Mr. Rosenwald gave so generously.

K. V. S. Holds Memorial
TOPEKA, Kas.—In common with most Negro schools and Y. M. C. A.'s throughout the country, the Kansas Vocational school held memorial exercises for the late Julius Rosenwald at its vesper services, Sunday evening. The following program sponsored by Mrs. Julia Roundtree was rendered: Song, "Abide With Me;" Lord's Prayer; Song, "Lead Kindly Light," by Dorothy Williams; Velma Bryte; "Rosenwald Reversing orite Scripture, Psalms 19 20, 23, 24 Dean E. L. Scruggs; "His Life," Velma Bryte; Rosenwald Fund, Ellsha Fowlkes; Rosenwald and the Y. M. C. A., Frank Wagner; Music, "Twilight Skies," J. S. Zamecnik, K. V. S. orchestra; Rosenwald and Education, Earl Thompson; Contributions to Libraries and Hospitals, Dorothea Williams; vocal duet, "Beautiful Isles of Somewhere," Dorothea Williams and Velma Bryte; Rosenwald Reversing the Prejudice Toward the Jew," President C. Richardson; Negro Spiritual, "Every Time I Feel the Spirit."

Tuskegee Holds Memorial
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Tuskegee institute in its Sunday evening vespers, February 7, joined the nation-wide memorial service in appreciation of the life of the late Julius Rosenwald. From 1912, when Booker T. Washington invited Mr. Rosenwald to become a member of the trustee board down to the pres-

85 Cities Hold Memorial Services For Rosenwald

As a grand climax to the observance of exercises memorializing the work and life of Julius Rosenwald which were held simultaneously in 85 cities last Sunday, was the announcement by the committee in charge of the Chicago celebration and which had sponsored the nation wide effort, that the event would be made an annual one and that the first Sunday in each February would be known as "Rosenwald Day."

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southern rural school program and his interest in colleges and universities devoted to the education of the group. Winona Mason Brown gave his biography.

COLLEGE MEN TO PAY HONOR TO ROSENWALD

Alumni Associations
to Hold Memorial

The alumni of Fisk university, Howard university and Tuskegee Institute will hold their memorial services for the late Julius Rosenwald at Lincoln center, Oakwood Blvd. and Langley Ave., Feb. 14, at 7:30 p. m.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, special assistant to the principal of Tuskegee; Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk university; Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard university and A. L. Jackson, chairman of the board of trustees of Provident hospital, will deliver addresses. These speakers represent the schools and hospitals in which Mr. Rosenwald showed so great interest and to whom he gave such great assistance in the form of endowments and scholarships. It was through his interest and aid that they have now reached the status of schools whose standards are second to none.

The alumni and their friends are requested to be present in full strength to honor the memory of the friend, whom as Mr. McGill of The Chicago Defender has well said has done more for the Race than any man since the time of Abraham Lincoln. Music will be rendered by the Umbrian Glee club and prominent soloists, who will include in their renditions favorite songs of Mr. Rosenwald.

It seems especially fitting to have the memorial exercises at Lincoln center, for it was here that a little over a decade ago Mr. Rosenwald was the principal speaker at the memorial exercises for the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, who was his beloved friend. It was through Dr. Washington that Mr. Rosenwald became interested in the welfare and education of the Negro.

The public is invited to be present early as seats will not be reserved.

CLARKSVILLE LEADERS HONOR ROSENWALD

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—Tribute was paid the memory of Julius Rosenwald by local leaders of both racial groups at a meeting of the Montgomery county Colored Teachers' Association held in the courthouse. Resolutions prepared by Principal S. H. Farrar, of the Warfield School, were adopted by the association in which expressions of appreciation for the great service rendered the race and sorrow at his passing, were outlined.

The program consisted on talks on the subjects, "Mr. Rosenwald as a Boy," by Dr. C. A. Kelly; "Mr. Rosenwald as a Business Man," by Dr. Robert T. Burt; "Mr. Rosenwald as a Citizen," Dr. S. Jefferson, and "Mr. Rosenwald as a Philanthropist," by City Superintendent C. H. Moore.

Mr. Moore declared that Mr. Rosenwald had the kind of business which cannot fail, for while other investments may collapse, the late philanthropist was wise and invested in human life and human character. He said it is estimated that Mr. Rosenwald gave away more than \$50,000,000, mostly confined to the Negro race. He was not content to build good houses, but his gifts including the training of teachers and hospitalization work. He did not forget his own people and possibly gave away \$8,000,000 in benefaction work among the Jewish people in other countries.

Demonstration County

Mr. Moore said a model county will be established in the south for the Rosenwald Fund to demonstrate with the co-ordination of all the end that both white and black might have the opportunity of living decently and intelligently. Twenty-one schools have been built in this county from the

Fund, Mr. Moore stated, and \$500 expended in library facilities. The Burt High School received \$1,500.

Mr. Rosenwald's life had been given to others and neither flowers nor stone can express appreciation for his benefactions. He left deeds for his monuments and concluding Mr. Moore likened him to Abou Ben Adhem, who loved his fellow man.

Superintendent A. W. Jobe made announcements to the teachers and also complimented them for the interesting program they had on Mr. Rosenwald and for the appreciation they expressed for his benefactions.

A musical feature of the program was "The Old Rugged Cross" by Mrs. Susie Brown Farrar, supervisor; Prof. H. L. Allison, principal of the Burt High School, and Mrs. Margaret Quarles Hatcher.

Dr. Burt Lauds Philanthropist

"Mr. Rosenwald was not only a business man, but a moulder of human ideals," Dr. Robert T. Burt, outstanding leader, declared. "He made himself the model—a pattern we would do well to hold up to the children of our children." Dr. Burt said Mr. Rosenwald's picture should be placed upon the wall of every Negro school in the south. He called attention to the two controlling forces which go to make up life and education in every child. That which he sees and that which is taught by theory and words. As illustrations he referred to the eagle on the American dollar and the lion on the British coin which enter into the mind of the child and react upon him in after years.

Reviewing the early life of Mr. Rosenwald, Dr. Kelly stated he was born in Springfield, Mass., and was the son of poor parents. He had a hard time as a boy and pumped a pipe organ in Spring-

field for five cents per hour. He became a newsboy and later he worked for a nominal salary in a men's clothing store.

Dr. Jefferson pronounced Mr. Rosenwald as an American citizen and an international character. He said he had shaken his hand and described him as an approachable man. In 1930 he was awarded the medal for being the leading citizen of Chicago, he said. In concluding, Dr. Jefferson said, "There was a man sent from God and his name was Julius Rosenwald."

HAYNES CALLS ROSENWALD NEGRO INSPIRER

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Speaking at a memorial service to Julius Rosenwald at the Washington Street Branch Y. M. C. A. here today, Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, said in part:

Julius Rosenwald was a philanthropist before he made and gave away his millions; that is, he was a lover of his fellowman of every race and creed and color. His sympathy and his benefactions to Negroes came out of his study of their needs which he regarded greater than other groups in America. It was a great privilege to have known him as a personal friend.

"By his success as a merchant, by his donations, and by his friendly personal sympathy, he became one of America's great leaders and a citizen of the world. He achieved this fellowship with other racial and religious groups at the same time that he remained loyal to his Jewish traditions. Not only by his gifts but by his loyalties and his life he became both a benefactor and an inspiration to the Negro people. Rosenwald, departing, we reverence you as a friend, as a man and as a lover of mankind!"

HOOVER JOINS JEWRY IN ROSENWALD TRIBUTE

NEW YORK, March 28.—(AP)—President Hoover joined with the national council of the American Jewish joint distribution committee Sunday in a message memorializing the full and godly life of the late Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist. American Jewry was urged to address to continue the relief work of the committee in behalf of the Jews of eastern and central Europe, whose plight was described as "in many ways more tragic today than it was just after the war."

HOLD SERVICES FOR JULIUS ROSENWALD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Mar. 24.—(CNS)—Memorial services for the late Julius Rosenwald, prominent Jewish philanthropist, were held here last week at the First African Baptist Church. Mr. Albon L. Holsey of New York was the principal speaker, lauded the work of Rosenwald. He described the Rosenwald benefactions to Negro schools as "a part of God's plan of racial guidance."

RELIGIOUS RITES HONOR ROSENWALD

A special religious service, commemorating the late Julius Rosenwald, a friend and benefactor of the university for many years, was held at the Andrew D. White Memorial Chapel of Howard University Sunday. Rev. D. Butler Pratt, dean of the School of Religion, presided.

The address was delivered by President Mordecai W. Johnson while a prayer was offered by Rev. W. C. Gordon and Rev. L. Z. Johnson read scripture. The University choir rendered musical selections. Rosenwald, one of America's greatest philanthropists, died in Chicago last January. He had given much toward the aid of Howard University and many colored institutions.

Rev. Abner Bruce Curry, associate professor practical theology in Union Seminary of New York City, will speak at the chapel Sunday.

Neurology-1932

Thousands in Tribute to Julius Rosenwald

Chicago bowed its head in tribute to the genius and philanthropy of the late Julius Rosenwald as its contribution to the nation-wide Rosenwald Memorial day exercises, planned under the direction of a Chicago committee, headed by H. R. Crawford, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The services, which were conducted in more than 60 cities, came as the culmination of hundreds of letters to the local Y. M. C. A. from organizations and individuals all over the country following the passing of Mr. Rosenwald.

A feature of the Chicago memorial, attended by fully 3,000 persons and held at the Metropolitan Community church, 41st St. and South Pkwy., the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, pastor, was the unanimous adoption by the assembled body to set aside the first Sunday in February of each year as a national memorial day in honor of the departed merchant prince.

Many Artists Appear

Judge Albert B. George, member of the state board of pardons and paroles, officiated as master of ceremonies. The musical program, under direction of J. Wesley Jones, leader of the Metropolitan prize winning choir, enlisted the services of many prominent artists, among them being Lowell Derrick Evans, the Umbrian Glee club, the Armour Glee club, Alma Lillie Hubbard, Walter Dyett, LaJulia Rhea and John Green.

The principal speaker of the evening was Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald fund and author of the book "Brown America," who surveyed the personal side of the life of the philanthropist and gave intimate glimpses of the interesting circumstances and incidents which in many cases formed the background for many of Mr. Rosenwald's gifts for the betterment of humanity.

Mr. Embree stressed the fact that primarily Mr. Rosenwald was a son of toil and that his sympathies were always with the oppressed. He declared that the financier detested the idea of charity, but that he believed in helping others to help themselves. He said it was Mr. Rosenwald's fondest hope that his contributions to the education and welfare of members of the Race would be instrumental in starting them on the way to intellectual and economic independence, so that the Race would not only become self-supporting but also able to be measured by the same standards that apply to all other races.

Other Speakers' Tributes

The other speakers were W. J. Parker, general secretary, Chicago

tions and holds in which Mr. Rosenwald was interested.

Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk University, was elected chairman of the committee which will have charge of working out of detailed plans for the memorial. Dr. Mordecai Johnson was named as vice-chairman and G. Lake Imes of Tuskegee Institute, secretary. The committee is to be enlarged to include members of the church, the press, the medical profession, the Y. M. C. A.'s and woman's organizations.

No decision was made as to the form which the memorial will take although suggestions were heard which embraced a monument, a memorial school building and a brass plaque containing the likeness of Mr. Rosenwald, replicas of which would be placed in the 5,000 Rosenwald schools as well as in other schools, colleges and public places, the country over.

Mr. Imes conveyed to the meeting the sentiment of Dr. Moton who first suggested that such a memorial be made a fact, while Dr. Jones of Fisk presented the view that Tuskegee because of Mr. Rosenwald's great interest in that institution ought to be the center around which the plan revolved, but that the distribution and influences of the memorial should be made as wide and as broad as possible.

CHICAGO- FISK CLUB PRESENTS ROSENWALD PROGRAM

Chicago, Feb.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—"The principle which Julius Rosenwald took about and lived and which so strikingly characterized his latter method of doing, when he asked that Negro something toward the development of the Rosenwald schools, was an indication of the man's far vision. He was making of us a 'trying race rather than a crying race,' said Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, president of Fisk University speaking at the Rosenwald memorial exercises held at

Rosenwald Memorial Day

Abraham Lincoln Center here, Sunday night.

Dr. Clarence H. Payne, in introducing Dr. Jones has told of Mr. Rosenwald's interest in the youthful Fisk head and how the philanthropist had traveled with many other notables to attend the inauguration of Dr. Jones as president. The reference inspired Dr. Jones to tell of his first meeting with Mr. Rosenwald.

"I had called on him at his office," said President Jones, "and had told him I was going down to Fisk to be its president. 'What do you want to do that for?' asked Mr. Rosenwald. The quick question rather stumped Dr. Jones, but he explained his theory gathered during a previous stay in Japan that the pigment of a man's skin had nothing to do with his superiority as well as his belief that a people ought to be worked with and not for."

"You'll do," said Mr. Rosenwald when he heard the last. Dr. Jones had passed his test.

G. Lake Imes, assistant to the principal of Tuskegee Institute, who spoke in Dr. Moton's stead, described the larger aspects of Mr. Rosenwald's work.

"Mr. Rosenwald was vitally interested in Tuskegee," said Dr. Imes. "Within the past few years he wrote Dr. Moton that he wanted to tie his family and his children up to Tuskegee Institute because of the fine influence which the school had been in his own life. But he was not interested in just institutions nor in just individuals. He was interested in a whole people, in mankind itself.

"Julius Rosenwald has done as much as any other man in America to bring about a larger life for the black people.

"We shall know him not as a Jew, not an American, but as one of the best spirits God has permitted to live; one who was an example for all, of whatever race or creed to pattern after." It remained for a Jew to show us what Christianity was like."

The occasion was under the auspices of the Chicago Fisk Club which James E. Stamps of Victor

Life Insurance Company, is the president. Dr. Emmet J. Scott, who had accepted an invitation to speak could not be present, because of an imperative meeting in Washington. A. L. Jackson, president of Provident Hospital, another speaker was absent because of illness.

The Chicago Umbrian Glee Club and Miss Alpha Bratton, soprano, rendered musical selections.

JULIUS ROSENWALD HONORED AT RITES AT BUTLER ST. Y.

Memorial services honoring Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, who died recently, were held Sunday afternoon at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. with Dr. Harvey Cox, president of Emory University; Rabbi David Marx, of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, and Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, as principal speakers.

Dr. Cox read the 90th Psalm, one of Mr. Rosenwald's favorites, and Dr. Marx told of the religious background of Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropic ideas.

Dr. Hope said that the interest and sympathy of Mr. Rosenwald for humanity developed naturally out of the history and background of the Jewish race, and said that Mr. Rosenwald's interest in negroes, which led to his investment in the education and welfare of the race, evidenced the confidence he possessed for the race. This confidence shown by Mr. Rosenwald should be very encouraging and should stimulate the negroes to make good, Dr. Hope said.

The services were attended by many white persons as well as a large audience of colored. Professor W. A. Bell, former teacher at Paine College, Augusta, presided. The services were held in a building toward which Mr. Rosenwald gave \$25,000. Atlanta University benefited from Mr. Rosenwald recently by \$100,000. Coincident with the meeting here, similar services were held in all parts of the country.

ROSENWALD HONORED AT FLORIDA NORMAL

ST. AUGUSTA, Fla., Feb. 18—Rev. John W. Carter, pastor of the First Baptist Church, gave a short address on the memorial program held in honor of Julius Rosenwald at Florida Normal Sunday afternoon. A summary of Mr. Rosenwald's life and an enumeration of some of the contributions he made to Negro education and economic progress was given in the course of the remarks.

South on Rosenwald

The South on Rosenwald we have the tribute paid his memory by a leader of the intellectual life of the United States. R. Payne, president of George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville. It is a complete answer to the question, What did the true South think of Rosenwald? Of his constantly broadening interest in education in the South? Of his unceasing concern for the Negro?

The Peabody Reflector and Alumni News prints President Payne's estimate of the great benefactor. It not only reflects the organized education of the South, but may be taken as expressive of the new South, the South spoken of by Grady, which is still at war with misunderstanding, with prejudices rooted in the ages, with ignorance, whether of one people or another, and with oppression. It is an earnest pen's undaunted faith and brave words from guileless lips.

The road is a long one in the South, a hard one, one of sharp curves and breaks, but there are those who keep in it, journeying on with resolute expectancy that the pleasant places will strike the sight at the break of the new day. In the travels of President Payne, of much learning in the books, of more in the erudition of nature, is a leader of magnificent fortitude and patience. He is the great student among the learned and a great teacher of the readjusters at work, thousands of them modestly and determinedly, in all sections of southern United States. It is difficult to think of the labors of Will Alexander without thinking of the unshaken faith, the courage, the steadfast purpose of President Payne.

Of Mr. Rosenwald he spoke:

There is never anyone to take the place of a man like this. His work will go on. Some one will do some of it here; and some one will do some of it there. But we shall miss him every day with the rising sun and until the going down in the shadows of our lives. * * * I cannot but think that any man who gave his life as Mr. Rosenwald gave his in spreading the good news must have had within him the elements of immortality and divinity.

So he had, and it is inexpressibly gratifying that as high a voice as all the South can produce discovers the labors of a son of the race of the prophets as tipped with divinity and can speak of him as now one of the immortals. The manifestation of Rosenwald's powers came through ministry among the pilloried and wretched. Yet there was no other way open by which the divine could be shown or immortality achieved. The story of all the great runs the theme.

Of the Negro who lost the friend and the friend did mourn, President Payne spoke feelingly and with the tenderness of true refinement, thusly: "In his awkward way, some Negro principal—in the Carolinas, no doubt—paid a tribute to 'the good friend who had gone,' and some little Negro woman in the swamps of the Mississippi valley gathered her

school children around her and told them the story of one of the great benefactors of the South." It was as Mr. Payne said, but there is eloquence in awkward grief and speech born on lips of consecration such as spoke the gratitude of the woman of the valley.

It is of President Payne we should think, and not of the white miscreant indicted in Mississippi for juggling the Rosenwald donations to southern education, as Mr. Rosenwald returns daily to thoughts enriched by his magnificent excellence. Indeed, if we think of the new South, struggling against the rude challenge of circumstance, we will have to think of President Payne.

**EXAMPLE
IS IDEAL
ONE SAYS
EXPERT**

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 17—

On Sunday, March 13, memorial exercises on the life and services of Julius Rosenwald were held here at the First African Baptist Church, 16th and Christian streets.

The following is an address delivered by Albon L. Holsey, secretary of the National Negro Business League:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

If the Negro would fittingly mark the passing of Julius Rosenwald, he could do no better thing than to so prepare himself by diligence and competence that in the crucible of time he may successfully achieve racial self-sufficiency and economic independence.

Today, the Negro is involved in the greatest crisis in his history as he faces the stern necessity of building an economic future which will embrace a reasonable fulfillment of the hopes and aspirations of his children and provide for them a "door of hope" which stands ajar if not wide open.

We have extolled the humanitarian impulses of Julius Rosenwald and have laid upon his grave a wreath of our appreciation for his generosity to our rural schools, our Y. M. C. A.s, and the general advancement of our race.

Too little has been said of Julius Rosenwald and his influence upon Negro business and the economic life of our people.

The Negro should not forget how

Julius Rosenwald, 20 years ago, aided thinking some utterances of his, the Cotton Mill at Mound Bayou, which, while often frank, always pointed the way to ultimate success through sound conservative business methods.

nor how he struggled to save the Mr. Rosenwald had two distinct Standard Life Insurance Company. personalities: One, the stern business man that I am thinking today, sons in the bitter school of adversity

For a number of years I have and in the development of a small served as the Secretary of the Board business into a large and powerful of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, success; and the other, a noble benefactor to society.

Rosenwald, as an active member of The Negro needs to remember that Board, contribute from his extensive experience to the advancement and stabilization of the largest institution of its kind operated by Negroes.

He gave freely of his time, energies, and experience in supporting and upbuilding the administration of Dr. Moton, and I have seen plans proposed by Mr. Rosenwald result in tremendous savings to Tuskegee Institute as well as in the conservation of its resources. A single example, now fresh in my mind, will suffice to explain what I mean. At a meeting of the Tuskegee trustees held in New York some years ago Mr. Rosenwald, with Dr. Moton's support and backing, sponsored the policy at Tuskegee of discounting all bills for supplies by paying in ten days. "Discount these bills" said Mr. Rosenwald, "even if we have to temporarily use endowment funds to do it." If Dr. Moton were here today, he would be able to tell you how many thousands of dollars were saved by Tuskegee through application of this sound business principle.

History has recorded the fact that it was Booker T. Washington who first interested Mr. Rosenwald in the cause of the Negro, and in the many memorial services held in various parts of the country, appropriate tributes have been paid to both of these great leaders—the one a Negro and the other a Jew—whose lives have left their imprint upon the life of the Negro.

covered that there was a difference of nearly half a million dollars between the amount required as determined by the experts and the amount stated as needed by some of the officials of Standard Life. Had we not known before, we knew then that one of the greatest weaknesses of Negro business was the lack of authentic business history, or in plain language, expert and reliable record keeping.

Even the smallest Negro business enterprise needs in this age to know its operating costs, its mark-up, and all the other records which will take its operations out of the category of guess-work and place it upon a sound knowing basis.

From the three examples of Mr. Rosenwald's interest in the Negroes' economic life, we have three lessons which the times demand that we carefully mark and remember. From the Mound Bayou Oil Mill experience, we learn that capital may be secured for Negro business as rapidly as we establish the fact that we

can use the resources with profit-making wisdom.

From the Standard Life experience, we learn that record-keeping is essential to business success, and from his attitude towards the National Negro Business League, we learn that Negro business has a definite obligation to the trade association idea because of its value in stimulating efficiency and in promoting success through cooperative efforts.

In a marvelously analytical and prophetic article in the Atlantic Monthly, about two years ago, Mr. Rosenwald expressed his deep conviction that each generation should take care of itself, and he demonstrated what he meant when he ordered his philanthropies that at the end of 25 years, the entire principal of the Julius Rosenwald Fund will be expended.

Because of Julius Rosenwald's for the Negro. The next era will test our ability to stand alone and to fight for our future on the basis of business, and among Negro business men which is or should be of direct benefit to them?"

And then he added, that phrase which should be an enduring challenge to every Negro business man: "If Negro business men cannot support their own trade organizations, they are not ready to be labelled business men."

The experiences which Mr. Rosenwald had in connection with Standard Life Insurance Company should be a rich legacy to us if we would learn from it and fortify ourselves against a similar situation.

In 1924, when Dr. Moton approached Mr. Rosenwald and solicited his help to save Standard Life, Mr. Rosenwald readily agreed to help. Dr. Moton very wisely stipulated in his negotiations that before any definite amount be set aside by Mr. Rosenwald, that experts, approved by Mr. Rosenwald, should scrutinize and analyze the Standard Life records. What was the result? It was discovered that there was a difference of nearly half a million dollars between the amount required as determined by the experts and the amount stated as needed by some of the officials of Standard Life. Had we not known before, we knew then that one of the greatest weaknesses of Negro business was the lack of authentic business history, or in plain language, expert and reliable record keeping.

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Dr. Robert S. Wilkinson, Noted Educator, Dies at 67 of Pneumonia

Age 3-19-32
New York, N. Y.

Was President of South Carolina State College Since 1911—Son a Doctor in N. Y. C.

(Special to The New York Age) ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Dr. Robert Shaw Wilkinson, 67, one of the South's leading Negro educators, and president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, died here Sunday, March 13, of pneumonia. News of his death came as a distinct shock to his family and the large circle of friends.

DEAD AT 67



Dr. Wilkinson was born in Charleston, S. C. In 1885 he attended the United States Military Academy. In 1891 he received an A. B. from Oberlin College and a Ph. D. from Columbia University in 1904. He was made a doctor of laws by Allen University in 1927. Prior to joining the faculty of the college of which he was later made president, he had been professor of Latin and Greek of the Negro State University of Kentucky. After joining the original faculty of the college at Orangeburg, he at first was professor of mathematics, then of physics and chemistry. In 1911 he was elevated to the presidency.

Among some of the offices he had held, many of been of a public or semi-public nature. He was a member of the general advisory committee of the Land Grant College Survey, and president of the conference of State Land Grant Colleges; member of the advisory committee of the Lincoln Scholarship Fund, and member of the Golden Rule Foundation he had also been president of the State Negro Business League; chairman of the executive committee of the State Teachers Association of South Carolina.

In 1897 he married Miss Marion Raven Birnie of Charlestown and they had four children, Dr. Robert S. Wilkinson Jr., of New York

City; Dr. Frost Wilkinson, Mrs. Helen Wilkinson Scheffeld and Miss Lulu Wilkinson.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, March 15, at 2 p. m., from the College Chapel.

PRESIDENT WILKINSON SUCCUMBS

Amsterdam News

South Carolina State School Head Dies of Pneumonia

New York, N. Y.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., March 15.—Funeral services were held here today for Dr. Robert Shaw

Wilkinson, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia on Sunday after a two weeks' illness.

Dr. Wilkinson, who has been the head of the institution for more than twenty years, was born in Charleston in 1865. He attended Avery Normal Institute previous to his appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1884, where he remained for two years. Later he received his bachelor of arts degree from Oberlin College and his



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doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University.

The educator was given an honorary master of arts degree from Oberlin in 1922 and was made a doctor of laws by Allen University in 1927. Previous to joining the faculty at the local institution in 1896 Dr. Wilkinson was a professor of Greek and Latin at Kentucky State Normal. He was professor of mathematics, physics and chemistry at the agricultural and mechanical institution for fifteen years prior to his assuming the presidency in 1911.

Dr. Wilkinson was president of the South Carolina State Business League, chairman of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association, member of the advisory committee of the Lincoln Scholarship Fund, member of the advisory committee of the Land Grant College Survey and president of the conference of State Land Grant Colleges.

He was a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. The educator is survived by a wife, Marion Raven Birnie, whom he married in 1897; four children, Mrs. Helen W. Sheffield, Miss Lulu Love Wilkinson, Dr. Robert Shaw Wilkinson of New York, and Dr. Frost Birnie Wilkinson. There is a grandson, Robert S. Wilkinson Jr.

Dr. Wilkinson had held the presidency since 1911. He was buried in Orangeburg, S. C. Miller L. Whittaker, dean of mechanical arts, distinguished architect, is carrying on temporarily in Dr. Wilkinson's place.

IMPRESSIVE RITES MARK FUNERAL OF PRES. WILKERSON

Independent

According to professor B. F. Mays, who has just returned from the funeral of Dr. R. S. Wilkerson, former president of the South Carolina State college, the service was a brief and impressive occasion which reflected the life of the obituary.

The service was held in the University chapel, Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock to a capacity throng of students, friends and many people of high honor. The main eulogy was delivered by the white Episcopal bishop of the South Carolina diocese. Dr. Wilkerson, who was an active Episcopalian, elicited the high regard of his religious affiliation to the extent that his funeral service was under the auspices of the

Episcopal church. The service lasted forty-five minutes. One other speaker was Mr. Morse, who spoke for the college trustees. Appropriate music was furnished by the state college choir under the direction of Professor Montague and Mrs. Thelma Bell.

The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Marian B. Wilkerson; two daughters, Mrs. Sheffield and Miss Lulu Wilkerson; two sons, Dr. Robert Wilkerson, of New York, and Prof. Birnie Wilkerson of the college faculty.

Among the colleges represented by their presidents were: Claflin, Allen, Benedict, Voorhees, Virginia State, Delaware State, N. C. State College, Georgia State College. The alumni association

of the college was represented by its president, B. F. Mays, a former graduate, now residing in Atlanta.

Dr. Wilkerson had held the presidency since 1911. He was buried in Orangeburg, S. C. Miller L. Whittaker, dean of mechanical arts, distinguished architect, is carrying on temporarily in Dr. Wilkinson's place.

ROBERT S. WILKINSON, NEGRO EDUCATOR, DIES

ORANGEBURG, S. C., March 13.—(AP)—Dr. Robert Shaw Wilkinson, 67, one of the South's most prominent Negro educators and president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, died here Sunday of pneumonia.

Dr. Wilkinson, who was born in Charleston, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, Oberlin College and held a Ph. D. degree from Columbia University. Before coming a member of the original faculty here in 1896, he was an instructor in language in the Kentucky State Negro College.

DR. R. S. WILKINSON

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—(ANP)—Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, 67, for 21 years president of South Carolina State College here, died at his home Sunday, from an attack of pneumonia, after illness of slightly more than a week. Specialists were called from New York but to no avail.

Dr. Wilkinson was born at Charleston, February 18, 1865. He was educated at Avery Normal Institute, the United States Military Academy at West Point, Oberlin College, Kentucky State Ph.D., and Columbia University.

He was among the first Negroes admitted to West Point, winning his entrance there in a competitive exami-

nation. He dropped out after a year's study, due to physical disabilities.

Most of his life-time was devoted to teaching the classic languages and the sciences in different southern schools, but his major work was at the State College here, which he progressively developed into one of the major land grant colleges in the country.

His wife, Mrs. Marion Raven Birnie Wilkinson and four children, Helen, Robert, Jr., Frost and Lulu, survive.

The Late Bishop I. B. Scott

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE TRUSTEES ADOPT RESOLUTIONS ON HIS DEMISE

Resolutions commending the life, work and service rendered by the Late Bishop I. B. Scott to humanity, to the church and to the educational institutions, notably Old Central Tennessee College and Meharry Medical College, were presented to the Board of Trustees this week by the special committee, with the Honorable J. C. Napier as Chairman, and unanimously adopted. The resolutions said:—

"To live is the common heritage of all mankind. Life comes to man without choice, or any preferment on his part, but as a gift from his Creator and from nature. How he may use this gift, whether for the upbuilding of his kingdom on earth or for pernicious purposes is left to his own selection. He is by nature a free moral agent without coercion, to choose between right and wrong. When, with all the temptations which he is surrounded in our civilization, he elects to take that course most beneficial to mankind, deserves credit and commendation of his fellowmen. Especially is this true of him whose environment at birth portends discouragement and difficulty. Our friend and associate, Bishop I. B. Scott, whose faithfulness and devotion to the cause which we here represent, is an example of what may be done by an individual whose determination is to overcome obstacles, and bring success and usefulness to a long life. From a day when there were no school which he could attend he became an alumni both of the College and Theological Departments of Tennessee Central College. From

this beginning he attained the highest position held by any man of his race in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His usefulness both in Africa and in America in this position stands out for itself. We shall all miss him. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Board of Trustees of Meharry Medical College, that realizing the great loss it has sustained in the death of one of its associates, and in gratitude for his life and in sorrow for his death we humbly accept the decrees of fate and inscribe these words in our minutes as a memorial. Be it further,

RESOLVED, that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Mrs. Scott and another to the Nashville Globe for publication.

Respectfully submitted,
J. C. NAPIER, Chairman
Committee

WAS RETIRED RECENTLY BY CONFERENCE

Edited Southern Christian Recorder for 28 Years;
Burial in Ohio

NASHVILLE.—The Rev. George Wesley Allen succumbed at his home Monday, May 23. The end came suddenly. He had been in splendid health, considering his advanced age. He had just returned from the General conference of the A. M. E. church, where he relinquished his editorship and by vote of the conference was retired and pensioned. Not a member of the family felt that he was in any declining health other than that brought about by his advanced age.

Died Suddenly
He was up early Monday morn-

ing, had his breakfast, read the paper, chatted with the family and sat on the porch and enjoyed the breeze, then ate his lunch at mid-day.

About an hour later he complained of being tired, that he wanted to rest, his daughter, Mrs. R. B. Jackson and his son-in-law, Dr. Jackson, assisted him up stairs to his own bedroom. His wife made preparation for him to retire; he was put to bed, and without any sign of struggle, he died peacefully.

Those present with him when the end came were, his wife, his daughter and son-in-law.

After his return from Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. J. H. Hale, the family physician had been summoned several times, as the family felt that the strain of the long session of the conference and the trip to and from Cleveland might not have been so good. Dr. Hale examined him even on Monday morning, but found nothing alarming.

Edits A. M. E. Paper

Dr. Allen came to Nashville in 1916 from Columbus, Georgia, moving The Southern Christian Recorder with him to this city to take advantage of Nashville's improved printing and publishing facilities. He purchased a home here and established his residence. Since then the publication has been issued regularly, he having his office at the A. M. E. Sunday School Union Publishing company.

Funeral services were held from St. Paul's A. M. E. church, Thursday, May 26. The funeral oration and eulogy was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. A. Gregg of Kansas City, Kas., one of the late Dr. Allen's personal friends.

Born in Alabama

The Rev. George Wesley Allen was the son of George and Margaret Allen, one of the ten children, was born August 10, 1854 in Lee County, Alabama. He began attending school in 1867 and attended for twenty years. He received much of his instruction from professors in colleges and high schools for white, who taught him privately. This was a custom in his day for ambitious young Negroes who were not able to attend schools or colleges.

Wilberforce Graduate

He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Payne university and Wilberforce university.

He joined the church when he was 13 years of age. He held almost every office in the church—steward-trustee, class leader, exhorter, local preacher, Sunday school teacher, pastor, presiding elder and general officer.

Dr. Allen was licensed to preach in 1878 at Enon Ala., by the Rev. Cain Rogers, ordained in 1892 at

Eufaula, Ala., by Bishop A. Grant, Hamilton, for 40 years principal of the Union the Booker T. Washington (former Springs, Ala., by Bishop A. Grant, Kontrecht) High School, on Sunday night, May 29th, at the Collins state of Alabama. From this state Chapel Hospital. With his commencement program already arranged and right at hand, his death came as a severe shock to his host of friends and acquaintances.

Teacher For 50 Years
As a teacher, his career dates back to 1882, when, following his graduation as an honor student from LeMoyne Normal Institute, which is the present Le Moyne College, he began teaching, and ten years later, 1892, he was made principal of Kortrecht High School, the present Booker T. Washington High School, and held that post until his death, a period of 40 years. So deep was the furrow that he put in the delicate task of moulding and shaping the minds of colored boys and girls that the south in Alabama and made for himself a prominent place in the teaching profession of that state.

Leaves Big Family
He has been a delegate to the General conference of his connection since 1900. He was a delegate to the Ecumenical conference meeting in London, Eng., in 1921.

He belonged to the Masons, Odd Fellows and International Benevolent Order. He was married to Miss Phoebe Harvey, March 2, 1876. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Phoebe Allen of Nashville; six sons, Dr. G. A. Allen of Boston; J. L. Allen of Cleveland; (Bill) J. S. Allen of Atlanta; Rev. A. J. Allen of New York, and a score of other musical celebrities, owe their success to Mr. Hamilton. For this of Buffalo; one daughter, Mrs. Bertha A. Jackson of Nashville; one son-in-law, Dr. R. B. Jackson of Nashville; seven daughters-in-law, and a host of other relatives and friends.

The remains of the late editor and general officer were laid to rest in the Greenwood cemetery at Columbus, Ohio, where the family has owned burial lots for a number of years. The family and friends left Nashville Thursday night.

Hamilton was at his post and had affixed his signature to 100 diplomas, the largest number ever to be awarded by his school to a single class, where the family has graduated a class in its entire history. His devoted wife was constantly at his bedside until the end.

BELOVED EDUCATOR, NEAR DEATH, PAUSES TO SIGN 110 DIPLOMAS: MOURNED

By E. ISABEL BARTON
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.—Fail-

ure to rally to a very serious and delicate emergency operation resulted in the passing of Prof. G. P. Hamilton, for 40 years principal of the Union the Booker T. Washington (former Springs, Ala., by Bishop A. Grant, Kontrecht) High School, on Sunday night, May 29th, at the Collins state of Alabama. From this state Chapel Hospital. With his commencement program already arranged and right at hand, his death came as a severe shock to his host of friends and acquaintances.

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so that patrons desiring to attend Attorney Will H. Foote, lifelong his programs always made it a friend to the deceased, as well as point to "start in time," often at the representative of the Board of Education and the Boy Scout organization, made the most fitting remarks in a concise manner.

Funeral Rites
Dr. Fuller, the only minister on the program, in less than 15 minutes the auditorium time delivered a funeral oration which bears his name at the eloquent and inspiring beyond Booker T. Washington High School comparison. His body was laid to rest in the historic Elmwood Cemetery.

REV. G. W. ALLEN DEAD

Word has just reached us through a letter from Rev. A. J. Allen, of Cleveland, O., that Rev. George Wesley Allen, D.D., LL.D., editor for 28 years of the Southern Christian Recorder, is dead, and was buried in Nashville, Tenn.

The Church loses one of its great pioneers in Dr. Allen. He did much to establish Methodism in Alabama and lived to see it flourish. He gave a rich life to the Church. He gave a fine example to his day and generation. Against great odds and in a day which gave his efforts but scant appreciation, he struggled to make and did make the Southern Christian Recorder an influential organ of the Church, and only a few days after he relinquished the position of editor, he was called to his reward.

His work was done. He knew it. His last conversation at Cleveland with us was as to the advisability of running again for the editorship. He said, "My sons do not want me to run again. What do you think of it Doctor? Do you think my work is done?" Our reply was: "Your sons have your best interest at heart. Listen to them. Perhaps a younger man can carry forward the Southern Christian Recorder and you can stand on the side lines and see it grow. But don't think your work is over; there is much you can do." But he replied, "Sometimes I feel like running," and with beaming confidence, he added "And somehow I believe they'll elect me again if I run." After a long pause he said, "Well, I think I'll retire. My work is done. My work is done."

But we did not think he was so near the grave! Peace to his ashes. God keep his soul. May the memory of his heroic and useful life remain fresh in all our minds, and may we emulate it in our daily lives.

Dr. Allen's work in the ministry and in society will go on through the service of his splendid sons and his daughter.

The Late Bishop I. B. Scott

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE TRUSTEES ADOPT RESOLUTIONS ON HIS DEMISE

Resolutions commending the life, work and service rendered by the Late Bishop I. B. Scott to humanity, to the church and to the educational institutions, notably Old Central Tennessee College and Meharry Medical College, were presented to the Board of Trustees this week by the special committee, with the Honorable J. C. Napier as Chairman, and unanimously adopted. The resolutions said:

"To live is the common heritage of all mankind. Life comes to man without choice, or any preferment on his part, but as a gift from his Creator and from nature. How he may use this gift, whether for the upbuilding of his kingdom on earth or for pernicious purposes is left to his own selection. He is by nature a free moral agent without coercion, to choose between right and wrong. When, with all the temptation by which he is surrounded in our civilization, he elects to take that course most beneficial to mankind, deserves credit and commendation of his fellowmen. Especially is this true of him whose environment at birth portends discouragement and difficulty.

Our friend and associate, Bishop I. B. Scott, whose faithfulness and devotion to the cause which we here represent, is an example of what may be done by an individual whose determination is to overcome obstacles, and bring success and usefulness to a long life.

From a day when there were no schools which he could attend he became an alumni both of the College and Theological Departments of Tennessee Central College. From this beginning he attained the highest position held by any man of his race in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His usefulness both in Africa and in America in this position

stands out for itself. We shall all miss him. Therefore, be it RESOLVED, by the Board of Trustees of Meharry Medical College, that realizing the great loss it has sustained in the death of one of its associates, and in gratitude for his life and in sorrow for his death we humbly accept the decrees of fate and inscribe these words in our minutes as a memorial. Be it further, RESOLVED, that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to Mrs. Scott and another to the Nashville Globe for publication.

Respectfully submitted, J. C. NAPIER, Chairman Committee"

Editor G. W. Allen Succumbs in South

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 3.—Dr. G. W. Allen, veteran A. M. E. minister and editor of the Southern Christian Recorder for 18 years, passed away Monday.

Dr. Allen was born at Enon, Ala., in Bullock county. For a number of years he taught school in east Alabama, serving as principal for more than 30 years of the Girard, Ala., public school and edited a paper called the Independent from that city. In 1904 he was elected editor of the Southern Christian Recorder. He was retired at the last general conference of the A. M. E. church which recently closed at Cleveland, Ohio. Surviving him are four sons and a daughter. Funeral services were held Thursday from St. Paul A. M. E. church.

NEGRO PROFESSOR ENDS LIFE WITH GUN

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 29.—(P)—A suicide note scrawled in red ink was found today beside the body of Charles H. Condell, 55-year-old negro professor of languages and ethics at Lemoyne negro college here. Condell's body, with a bullet wound through the heart, was discovered on a bed in his home. One of three notes beside him said "I'll be back in a couple of hours and years."

WM. C. CHEERS

PASSES

Another National Baptist Employee Laid to Rest Monday

Rev. Wm. Cheers passed away at his home on the Dixie Highway, one mile north of Murfreesboro, Saturday night. Such was the message that reached Nashville early Sunday morning. He had been ill for some time, but up until a month ago he was able to fill his post at the institution where he had been employed for twenty years.

Several years ago his health failed, and for more than a year he was confined to his home and to the hospital. He had to undergo several serious major operation, having been treated by Nashville's best, experienced, trained specialists. After coming back to work he seemed to have improved, but about a month ago a relapse overtook him, and once more he was a patient under the nursing and care of a devoted wife and loving relatives. A few weeks ago his home was destroyed by fire, the building and contents being swept into ashes by the flames, and it is thought here that this shock and this loss of almost a life's savings, was too much for him. He continued weaker and worse until he passed.

Funeral services were held from the First Baptist Church, Murfreesboro, where his membership had been since he professed religion. He was laid to rest at one o'clock Monday with impressive ceremonies.

Obituary

The glory of man is like a fading flower. It is like the vapor of a fleeting cloud that chases another across the blue sky and then fades away. In view of the stern facts

of life and death the wise man trims his light, keeps the staff in his hands, studies his chart and is ever ready for his long journey.

William Caesar Cheers was born in Rutherford County, Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 19, 1876. Died Saturday night, November 19, 1932 at 10:15. Parents Jerry, and Ellen Cheers both having preceded him to the great beyond. At an early age he became a Christian later entered the ministry. At the age of sixteen he entered Tuskegee and in 1902 graduated with honor.

He was a man of noble and deep thought and the library which he owned and was destroyed when his home burned more than three weeks ago was of untold value.

In 1903 he was married to Miss Maggie Lee Howell, who has been his constant help and devoted companion. Bro. Cheers was a member of the First Baptist Church and at several different times had acted as supply pastor.

He was a faithful employee of the National Baptist Publishing Board of Nashville, for nineteen years which position he held at the time of his death. He was a noble Christian and a great civic worker.

Surviving Bro. Cheers are his wife, Mrs. Maggie Cheers, five sisters, Mrs. Frances Washington, Mrs. Lillie Ellis of this city, Mrs. Annie Alexander of Nashville, Mrs. Minnie Quarrels of Chattanooga, Mrs. Lucile Owens of Cleveland, Ohio, and one brother Mr. Emmett Cheers of Nashville, one step-sister Mrs. Lula Lyttle of this city, one step-brother, Mr. George Brown of Detroit, Michigan, one sister-in-law and one brother-in-law, nieces, nephews, other relatives and friends to mourn his passing.

Servant of God well done,
Rest from thy loved employ:
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.

A voice at mid-night came,
He startled up to hear,
A mortal arrow pierced his frame

He fell but felt no fear.
Peace be to his ashes.

Program

Scripture Reading—Rev. B. C. Frierson, pastor of Allen Chapel A. M. E. Church.

Prayer—Rev. J. H. Huglett, pastor of Key Memorial M. E. Church

Solo—Mrs. Lula Moore.
Remarks—Mr. H. P. Scales.
Remarks—Dr. E. A. Davis.
Remarks—Rev. J. L. Harding of the National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville.

Solo—Miss Lula Belle Holland, National Baptist Publishing Board.

Sermon—Rev. Geo. Gray.

Pall Bearers—Rev. D. A. Kimbro, Rev. J. H. Huelett, Rev. G. Drake, Rev. U. S. G. Brown, Rev. Joe Sanders, Rev. G. G. Robinson, Dr. E. A. Davis, Dr. J. R. Patterson, Dr. J. H. Alexander, Dr. J. E. Jones, Prof. V. H. Bright, Prof. Wm. Hester, Brother Thos. Floyd, Bro. Berry Seward. Active—Deacon B. F. Fuge, Deacon Fred M. Jordan, Deacon L. T. Glanton, Deacon Walter Page, Deacon Jim Smith, Deacon John Osborn.

Homegoing of Rev. William Caesar

Cheers

For more than twenty years I have known Rev. Wm. Cheers. He was indeed a big hearted, lovable man. Easy to get with. To know him was to love him. As I am thinking to day of many of the old guard who have crossed the bar I am reminded I too must go. Should the Lord permit me to return to my post of duty at the National Baptist Publishing Board two of the lod guards will be missed: Mr. Joseph Harding Boyd the General Foreman of the plant and Rev. William Caesar Cheers, both very personal friends of mine for many years. Jonathan said to David, tomorrow is the new moon, you will be missed because your seat will be vacant."

Death is the gate to endless joy and yet we dread to enter there; it will be a wonderful meeting when we get home; death cannot make my soul afraid if God be with me there

We may walk through the darkest shade and never yield to fear.

Geo. S. Davis,
1114 Division St.
Nashville, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1932.
Mrs. Wm. Cheers,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Cheers:

I know that nothing can make amends for the great loss you have sustained. I deeply realize from having passed through a similar bereavement, that mere words fail to cheer the almost broken heart, and yet I cannot but hope that the heartfelt sympathy of a sincere friend will in a way lighten the burden of grief.

God bless you and take care of you.

Sincerely yours,

Mayme Boyd-Williams.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1932.
Mrs. Wm. Cheers,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Cheers:

I take this method of extending to you and family my deepest sympathy in the loss of your dear husband.

Sincerely,

Fred J. Ewing.

National Baptist Publishing Bd.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1932.
Mrs. Wm. Cheers,
Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Cheers:

Words are too feeble at such a time as this to be of much weight, and yet we who feel so keenly your loss cannot but utter words. We were indeed surprised to learn on yesterday that God had visited your home and had taken from labor to reward, your beloved husband, notwithstanding the fact that we know he was so tired of this old world's

heavy burdens, so lonely for the bright and Eternal Shores, yet, we know you did not want him to leave you. We want you to know that while you have our heartfelt sympathy, we also want to refer you to God, who "Doeth all things well," and knows what is best for us. "God will take care of you; no matter what the test," so just ask Him for strength.

As soon as we possibly can we will come out to Murfreesboro to see you, in the meantime bear up, keep your head up and your hands in God's hand and you won't grow weary.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. L. Landers.

Neurology-1932

MRS. R. K. JONES BURIED IN SOUTH

Urban League Executive
Mother Was Veteran
Virginia Teacher

Mrs. Rosa Kinckle Jones, who died Friday at 43-11 162d street, Flushing, L. I., the home of her son, Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was buried after funeral services Sunday in First Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Jones, who was 73, taught music at Hartshorn College, Richmond, for forty years. She retired four years ago. She was graduated from Howard University in 1880 and later studied at the New England Conservatory of Music.

The deceased was the widow of Joseph Endom Jones, for forty-seven years professor of homiletics and church polity at Virginia Union University.

She is survived by her son, a sister, Mrs. Alice W. Vassar of Philadelphia, and two grandchildren, Adele R. and Eugene Kinckle Jones.

VETERAN JUSTICE OF PEACE ENDS LONG CAREER IN DEATH

RUTHVILLE, Va.—Edward Wells Jones, 63-year-old justice of the peace of Charles City County, and well known teacher and farmer, died at his home here Monday, August 15.

Judge Jones, as he was commonly known by all citizens of the county, was born in the county in which he died, 63 years ago, and devoted practically all of his life to the service of his community, with the exception of twelve or fifteen years in which he saw service in the Newport News custom house, where he was assistant custodian of that department.

Teacher 27 Years

He was recently retired from service as a school teacher in which he put 27 years of his life.

He was considered one of the county's best farmers and was an owner of his farm and other properties. He was foremost in encouraging better methods of farming, and he was active in having many agricultural clubs and organizations out of which grew the Charles City Fair

Association, which now owns its fair grounds, including large exhibit buildings and equipment.

Judge Jones was secretary treasurer of this association at the time of his death, and business manager and a director of the Charles City Mercantile Corporation, which owns and operates a general store at Ruthville, a community which enjoys the privilege of having a colored postmaster. Mr. Jones worked untiringly to secure this office from the Post Office Department at Washington.

He was serving his third term as justice of the peace of the county, having been elected by the voters at large in his district each time. Mr. Jones was respected by the lawyers for his keen ruling in the cases which came to his attention.

In his death he is survived in this capacity by Seaton Brown, another colored justice of the peace, who was elected as a running mate with Judge Jones at the last election. Judge Jones was a trustee in the Elam Baptist Church and handled a large amount of its money. Since leaving Virginia State College, which he attended many years ago, Mr. Jones has seen and helped the county grow from an obscure woodland to a county with many nice homes, good farms and other improvements, and with the reputation of having more well trained and educated Negroes than any rural section in the State.

Many Survivors

After a brief illness of seven weeks that claimed his valued life, Mr. Jones leaves to survive him, his widow, Mrs. Estelle Brown Jones! four daughters, Mrs. Adelle Ford and Miss Edna Jones, teachers in Charles City; Miss Thelma Jones, student in New York; and Miss Estelle Jones, another student; two sons, Bernard Jones of New York, and Carlton Jones, a student; and five grand-children.

The funeral on Wednesday, August 17, was largely attended by white and colored. Services were held at the Elam Baptist Church, Ruthville, at one o'clock.

F. J. Thorogood, Norfolk attorney, who knew and had frequent contacts with Judge Jones said: "In Judge Jones death, the county as a whole has lost one of its best and most active minds, a man who was a scholar and a gentleman."

"He gave his county not only the best he had, but all he had. While stern in his activities, he also had the gentleness of a woman. He will be missed always."

DEAN OF VIRGINIA DOCTORS DIES IN PETERSBURG MON

Dr. Charles R. Alexander's Survivors In Many States

PETERSBURG—Dr. Charles Royal Alexander, brother of Mrs. Bertha A. Cornwall of Norfolk, died Monday October 8, at his home, 226 Halifax Street following an illness of several years.

Dr. Alexander was the son of the late Royal and Mrs. Amelia H. Alexander of Lynchburg. He was a native of Bedford, but for the past 41 years had made his home here. He was known as the dean of Negro physicians, having had only two doctors to precede his coming to Petersburg to practice. He was the oldest physician in the state from the point of service.

Dr. Alexander was a product of the Leonard Medical School, Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., having graduated in the class of 1891, as honor student and winner of three medals for proficiency in medicine. He completed the four year course in three years.

He was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Dunbar Memorial Hospital and the W. A. Crowder Hospital serving both institutions as chief surgeon. He was also active in the civic and fraternal life of the city. He served his country as chief surgeon in the 6th Virginia Volunteer Infantry, in the Spanish-American War, and also held the rank of captain. Very recently he was appointed surgeon of the department of Potomac of the Spanish-American war veterans of the United States.

The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Grace E. Alexander, one daughter, Mrs. Grace A. Baugh, a son, Dr. Royal C. Alexander of Orange, N. J. three sisters Mrs. Mae Pinkney of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mrs. Bessie A. Bunce, of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Bertha Cornwall of Norfolk along with five grandchildren.

FUNERAL TO BE HELD MON. AFTERNOON

Well-Known Fraternal Leader Passes Wed.

Morning
FOUNDER OF DT. ELKS

In Hospital Only Ten Days; Body To Lie In State

Mrs. Emma Virginia Kelley, founder and grand secretary of the Grand Temple Daughter of Elks, one of the nation's most widely known fraternal women, and for thirty-eight years one of Norfolk's best known citizens, is dead.

She passed away at St. Vincent's Hospital, where she had been confined for about ten days, and where she underwent an operation Friday of last week, at 5:50 a. m. Wednesday morning.

Funeral Services Monday

Funeral services for the well-known fraternal woman will be held Monday at 1 o'clock at the Queen Street Baptist Church where she held membership for 38 years. The pastor, the Rev. P. P. Eaton, will officiate. He will be assisted by several other local ministers. Interment will follow in Calvary Cemetery.

The body will lie in state in the B. F. King Funeral parlors, Church and Goff Streets all day on Saturday, and will be removed to the home at 1021 Maltby Avenue, where it is expected to be viewed by hundreds of persons from noon Sunday to 10 a. m. Monday.

In addition to her daughter, Mrs. Beuna Kelley Gibbs, Mrs. Kelley is survived by two foster daughters, Miss Leola Harrell, a student at Virginia State College, and Mrs. James S. Lee, and Zacheus and Samuel Lee of Newport News and Milton Walker of Hampton, Va.

Graduate of Hampton

Mrs. Kelley, a graduate of Hampton Institute, was for several years a teacher in the rural schools.

Prominent officials of the Elk Lodge from far and near are expected to be in attendance at the rites. Mrs. Kelley's home was the scene of much activity Wednesday as news of her demise spread. Numerous messages of condolence to her daughter, Mrs. Beuna V. Gibbs, continued to pour into the home throughout the day as well as many personal calls.

Mrs. Kelley had been active in all phases of life in the city ever since her arrival in Norfolk from Chautauk, Va., her native home.

At the time of her death she was superintendent of the Sunday school having served in this capacity for the past twenty-five years. She had also served as president of the Women's Home Missionary Society for twenty years, and had been president of the Deaconess board of the church for the past three years.

Faithful Church Worker

Through the period of the city's greatest growth and change, Mrs. Kelley served her church and many fraternal organizations faithfully. Nearly everyone who knew her thought of her only in regards to her influential connection with the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, but knew very little of her other fraternal connections.

The story of her life in this regard rivals the most imaginative creations of writers of success stories. Mrs. Kelley worked assiduously in every organization in which she held membership. In addition to being grand secretary of the Grand Daughter Elks, she was grand president of the Baltimore Union, Ladies Aid, and also grand past matron and grand treasurer of the Order of Eastern Star, and other groups of a like nature.

Active in Business Life

The deceased was active also in the business life of the city having been elected a director of the Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company at its reorganization in July of last year. She was also treasurer of the Colored United Charities, and a trustee of the Community Hospital.

Mrs. Kelley had just completed 30 years of service as grand secretary of the Daughter Elks with her reelection at the 33rd grand lodge session in Atlantic City, N. J., in July. The organization, which she founded she guided successfully and Miss Leola Harrell, a student at Virginia State College, and Mrs. James S. Lee, and Zacheus and Samuel Lee of Newport News and Milton Walker of Hampton, Va.

The deceased had witnessed the

growth of the organization from a very meagre beginning with only a few members, to a body of national scope until it now has branches in every city and town of any consequence in the United States. There are three chapters in Norfolk alone. Host to Elk Officials

JOHN H. ROBINSON

EX-MEMBER OF LEG- ISLATURE IS BURIED

HAMPTON, Va.—John H. Robinson, one of the most well known and respected citizens of Hampton and the state of Virginia, passed away Tuesday evening, December 6, at his residence on W. Queen St. after an illness of nearly four weeks. 12-17-32

Funeral services were held Friday afternoon at 2 p. m., at the Queen Street Baptist Church of which the deceased had been one of its most loyal members for more than 40 years.

Rev. B. H. Johnson, pastor, had charge of the services, assisted by the various ministers of Hampton, Phoebus and Newport News. Members of the Civic League of which Mr. Robinson was president, the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company agents, and the agents and workers of the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, turned out in a body to pay tribute to one who had been an agent for Richmond Beneficial some years ago, and was an agent for N. C. Mutual at the time of his death.

Mr. Robinson was also a member of Excelsior Lodge of Elks and Hampton Royal Lodge of Masons.

Resolutions were read from the church on behalf of the deacons, trustees, Sunday School and B. Y. P. U., and also from the Civic League, and the home office of the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company, and the district office in Newport News, and from the Teachers' Association of Elizabeth City County and the Richmond Beneficial and Southern Aid Society.

Aside from the sermon by Rev. Johnson, impressive remarks were made by Rev. H. L. Austin and Rev. J. W. Patterson of Hampton; Rev. A. A. Galvin, C. E. Jones, and Professor Lee of Newport News, Rev. Tynes of Buckroe and Lawyer T. C. Walker of Gloucester.

Mr. Robinson was one of the first lawyers to practice in the State of Virginia, and was at one time a member of the Virginia Legislature.

He leaves a widow, two daughters, one brother, and one son, and many relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

Floral designs were many and beautiful. Interment was made in Phillips cemetery.

Necrology - 1932

Arthur G. Froe
W. Va. Politician
Buried Wednesday
non solus, Uta

WELCH, W. Va.—Hundreds of persons from all walks of life attended the funeral services here Wednesday of Atty. Arthur G. Froe, successful lawyer, prominent politician, and recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia under Presidents Harding and Coolidge. Mr. Froe died last Saturday evening after a brief illness.

Mr. Froe was born in Petersburg, Va.; was a graduate of Virginia State College and of the Howard University Law School, and set up his practice here soon after completing his studies. Cases of all kinds took him before all the courts and among his clients were people of both races.

He was a power among Republicans in West Virginia and was especially active in the Harding campaign. He was succeeded by Jefferson Coage, of Delaware, in the recorder of deeds office with the accession of President Hoover.

Besides politics, he was interested in every movement which meant fuller civil liberties and privileges to the colored citizens here, and was also interested in several business enterprises.

A. G. Froe, Former
Recorder of Deeds,
Dies in W. Virginia
New York Age

(Special To The New York Age)

WELCH, W. VA.—Arthur G. Froe, former Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, died at his late residence here last Saturday night following a lingering illness of several months.

Mr. Froe was senior member of the law firm of Froe, Capeheart and Miller of this city and served under three Presidents as Recorder of Deeds at Washington—the highest Federal post accorded a Negro in recent years. President Harding appointed him in 1922 and President Coolidge reappointed him in 1926, under which latter commission he served until President Hoover named the present incumbent, J. M. Coage, of Delaware to succeed Froe.

Mr. Froe was said to be the first Recorder of Deeds to devote most of his time to the duties of that office rather than to playing politics. When

he became encumbered of its duties it required months to record a deed; but upon his retirement such could be accomplished in a few days at most. He discovered a competent colored attache of the office serving as a clerk and promoted her to section chief, in which capacity she has successfully served for eight years.

Mr. Froe was educated at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C., and the Law School of Howard University. He is survived by his widow, the former Miss Hattie C. Johnson of Petersburg, where his remains were interred Wednesday.